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FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

Senator Wolcott's Interesting Address.

WILL YET SUCCEED

President McKinley's Loyal Support.

MONOMETALLISM IN INDIA

England's Hostility Was Anticipated—France a Friend to the American Movement—The Course of Secretary Gage Strongly Criticised.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Following is a synopsis of the brilliant and interesting speech delivered in the United States senate yesterday by Senator Wolcott. It was strongly commended by his colleagues, irrespective of party:

Mr. Wolcott introduced his subject by saying he was glad to make a statement respecting certain phases of the work of the recent bimetallic commission, but in so doing he spoke unofficially, not committing his associates in the slightest degree either to his opinions or deductions.

"Later in the session," he said "we are certain to have ample discussion on the subject of silver and it will probably be acrid and bitter enough."

Taking up the subject of his remarks, he said that when congress met a year ago, soon after the national election, there was an universal expression by the Republican membership in the senate that the pledge of the party in its St. Louis platform to promote international bimetallism by every means in its power was an undertaking to be faithfully carried out without evasion or delay. He then gave an account of the appointment of the committee, saying that all three of its members were staunch bimetallists.

"Our views were," he said, "known to the President before our appointment. There was not one of us who did not and does not now believe the financial question overshadows all others and that continued adhesion to the single gold standard means only disaster to our agricultural and commercial interests."

The commission had, he said, in its six months stay abroad, visited only London and Paris and he added that whatever measure of success or failure had been meted out to the commission, "it had been hampered by no lack of authority or sanction or administrative support."

The language of the law had been the commission's guide and there were never at any time, he said, instructions given us that sought in the slightest degree to change or hamper or limit the full powers conferred upon us by law.

THE COMMISSION UNANIMOUS.

"We have been," he continued, "of one mind and in entire agreement during all of our negotiations and our efforts have loyally been furthered by our representatives abroad who were fortified by strenuous instructions. In England especially, the able and intelligent and cordial co-operation of our ambassador was of great advantage in our deliberations."

Summing up the favorable conditions under which the commission operated Mr. Wolcott said:

"We have had then a law broad and full in its powers; we have been free to act under its provisions; our views have been identical and earnestly favoring an international agreement; and we have had the hearty support of our ambassador at the court of St. James. Further than this, from the day of first entering upon the fulfillment of our duties until now the President of the United States has extended to the commission his unswerving support in all its efforts to bring about an international agreement. There has been no moment that we have not known that back of our efforts was the earnest desire of the chief executive to carry out in its integrity the provisions of the platform of the Republican party pledging it to every effort to bring about an international bimetallic agreement.

"The failures of former international conferences," he said, "made it evident that unless some prior understanding was arrived at with some of the commercial nations another failure would be the result of an international conference at this time, and as France, Germany and Great Britain had within the year made declarations favorable to silver, it was decided to bring the subject to the attention of those various countries, and naturally the first turn was made to France for many reasons, but above all because of Premier Meline's belief in bimetallism.

BIMETALLISM IN FRANCE.

In France, he said, the question of bimetallism was regarded as strictly an international question and it was agreed that France and the United States should unite in presenting the question to Great Britain. He contended for the importance of the preliminary understanding with France because of the large per capita circulation of that country.

"Had England even adhered to her assurances of the 17th of March, 1896, countries representing more than half of the total money of Europe and the United States would have agreed prior to a conference, that upon terms to be settled at such conference they would reopen their mints to the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver."

Mr. Wolcott detailed at some length the joint negotiations on the part of the American commissioners and the French Ambassador in England. At first, he said, there seemed but few difficulties in the way, and he quoted the resolutions of the house of commons and the utterances of Mr. Balfour and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach of March 1, 1896.

"We were not, therefore," he continued, "intruders. We could present ourselves with the certainty of that reception which must follow direct and open invitation, and the welcome we had the right to expect was received. From the day we reached England until we left finally in October, our official treatment was everything that could be desired. The English ministry in terms asked the French ambassador and ourselves to suggest wherein, in our opinion, England could materially contribute to a solution of the question and at the same time retain for her own people the gold standard; and what are termed the 'proposals' were not volunteered, but were made by way of suggestion at the explicit request of the English ministers. When they were received they were treated with full consideration as were the representatives of the governments conducting the negotiations."

Mr. Wolcott admitted, however, that it was not surprising that another view should have prevailed in that country. A view based, he said, "on the intemperate and hostile and somewhat brutal utterances of the London press respecting the proposals of the French and American representatives."

ENGLISH PRESS HOSTILE.

"The newspapers of London, like the newspapers of any of the capitals of the world," he went on, "are dominated by and allied with the banking element and reflect their views and often their expressions. The business of money loaning is an engrossing pursuit, not always leading to the cultivation of the amenities of life, and it is not to be wondered at that the London newspapers, voicing that industry, should, in their hostility to a policy of which they disapproved, forget for the moment that courtesy which is due to the stranger within the gates, especially when he comes upon invitation and that they should be led to characterize proposals as 'impertinent' which were made only upon the request of their own government."

It was perfectly realized from the beginning, he said, that bimetallism for England was out of the question. India was the vital point of all the negotiations with England and all other proposals were insignificant in comparison with that respecting the reopening of the mints of India to the unlimited coinage of silver, and the repeal of the order permitting gold to be paid for government dues and to be exchanged for government rupees.

SILVER IN INDIA.

"To us," Mr. Wolcott continued, "the Indian situation is inexplicable. Millions of people, most of them extremely poor, have for years invested all their savings in silver. These accumulations a few years ago were worth $1,000,000,000 and more. Today they are worth less than half that sum. By the closing of the Indian mints and the artificial gold value given to silver, India is at a great disadvantage with the neighboring countries, the exports of which are stimulated by the higher premium on gold and they are robbing India of much of her manufacturing and export trade. The present policy inflicts upon India, as well as the evils of an insufficient and steadily lessening currency, evils which the vicissitudes of that dependency during the past twelve months have served to emphasize. The world has heard much of the famine in India and of the great funds subscribed for its victims. It has not been, however, so generally known that the famine was one of money rather than food: that the contributions were chiefly forwarded to India in the form of money and not grain, and that during the whole period of the famine rice was abundant where men were starving, and its price was but a trifle over 1 cent a pound, less than the price of wheat in England.

FALSE STATEMENT.

Mr. Wolcott next enumerated the obstacles with which the commission has to contend, in which he included the remarkable drop in silver, the coincident tariff legislation in the United States and the statements of New York bankers in England, who, he said, sought access to the English officials and assured them that any sentiment which had formerly existed in the United States in favor of bimetallism was dead. Other statements made by the bankers, according to Mr. Wolcott, were the following:

That the mission was sent solely as a sop to a few far Western Republicans; that the country generally favored the gold standard, and that the residents of the United States shared this view.

"The statements were," Mr. Wolcott said, "of course, untrue, but in support of them these people assumed to present interviews and statements of the director of the mint, a holdover from the late administration, the late controller of the currency, an equally precious legacy, now out of the public service and transplanted to a Chicago bank, and pretended statements in letters and interviews from the secretary of the treasury to the effect that there was no chance for international or other bimetallism, and favoring the permanent adoption of the gold standard.

"Nobody in Europe cared a rap what the two minor prophets thought or said, as nobody in this country cares, but the alleged statements of the secretary of the treasury were a different matter. We insisted that the letters must be forgeries and the interviews fictitious, and I trust they were, for it was inconceivable that a member of the cabinet would seek to undermine the efforts of a commission appointed by the President and whose efforts he was cordially and zealously seconding."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Mr. Wolcott summarized the present situation by saying it is apparent that for the time being it is useless to count on any co-operation from Great Britain toward a bimetallic agreement and that while France actively desires to see silver restored to its old position as a standard of value, equally with gold, she insists that the problem is one which demands international action and the co-operation to some adequate extent of other leading commercial nations of the world.

"Questions of possible future negotiations between France, the United States and other countries and the question of change of ratio are for the moment held in abeyance. While we hope for continued joint action, France owes no further duty to us. She stood shoulder to shoulder with us in our attempt to secure from England even the concessions she voluntarily offered a few months ago. In days when the influence of the money lender is potent in almost every capital of the world, the ministry of France stood fearlessly by the interests of the whole people and counted the welfare of its hundreds of thousands of small holders of lands, dependent for their existence upon the fruits of the soil as paramount to that of the powerful class which wants money dear and grain cheap."

AGREEMENT STILL FEASIBLE.

Here Mr. Wolcott announced his intention to retire from the commission. He said: "It is my sincere conviction that an international bimetallic agreement is still feasible, by the terms of which certain countries will join and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to plan an enlarged usage of that metal as money; and I say this more freely because I shall give way upon the commission to somebody more fitted for such negotiations and better able to give them his constant time. This result cannot be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience, and the persons entrusted with the duty of negotiations must have back of them the hearty support of the President and of congress."

He thought it might be necessary to change the ratio to something like 20 to 1.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

At this point he referred to the attitude of Secretary Gage on the financial question contrasted with the President's position, his words on this point being as follows: "When congress convened on the 7th of last month the President in his reference to the subject of international bimetallism spoke earnestly and anxiously of his desire to see an international bimetallic agreement consummated. His assurances gave renewed hope to bimetallists all over the country and seemed final and conclusive answer to those who had claimed that the President was not in earnest in his efforts toward international bimetallism. For myself, I needed no such proof. I had again and again been made to know how genuine was the President's devotion to the settlement of the vexed question.

In my opinion, the great majority of the members of the Republican party are bimetallists and the fact that they are misrepresented by a cabinet officer is not pleasing, but endurable. The selection of the members of his official household is the President's own affair, and so long as he stands upon the question of bimetallism where he has ever stood, there is no serious ground for apprehension. But even in the inconceivable event that the chief magistrate of this people should in the exercise of his judgment determine to countenance the final fastening upon this country of the burdens of the gold standard, I trust we may still find warrant for faith and hope in the pledges of the party and the wisdom of its councils. We will cross our bridges when we come to them. The time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometallism is far away."

AN EARLY START

Californians Bound for the Klondyke.

They Are Well Supplied With Provisions and Well Equipped.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18.—The steamer Excelsior sailed for Alaska at 1.30 p. m. today with every stateroom crowded with gold seekers and loaded to the guards with supplies. Her departure from Main street wharf was witnessed by a large crowd of people, and the scene was a revival of last year's excitement when the same steamer carried away the first crowd of special writers and artists to the new El Dorado.

Conspicuous among the passengers were the members of a party headed by F. C. Kilgore from Southern California, which is conceded to be the best equipped on board. Another party from Sacramento headed by R. Maddox, has eight trained dogs in addition to its outfit. The Co-operative Prospecting Company of eight persons, a party of seven from Eureka, and another from East Oakland are all well equipped for their search for fortunes, as are also most of the individual prospectors who represent almost every part of the state.

SWEPT BY FIRE

The Business Section of Randsburg Destroyed.

Thirty Buildings Go up in Smoke and There is No Insurance.

RANDSBURG, Cal., January 19.—A fire which started at 12.30 o'clock this morning in the rear of the Mojave saloon on Rand street, destroyed thirty buildings and caused a loss of fully $50,000. So far as learned there was not a dollar's insurance on any of the property destroyed. The fire consumed everything on both sides of Rand street from Sisley avenue to the Elite theater and several buildings on Broadway. This includes the postoffice and some of the largest stores in the camp. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

The camp was saved from total destruction by the absence of wind, hardly a breath of air stirring last night. The homeless are all housed in temporary shelters, every barn in the camp being utilized for that purpose.

Many acts of real heroism developed last night. When hope seemed gone as the flames threatened the Broadway hotel, men faltered for a moment and then climbed upon the burning buildings, and by main strength tore the burning boards loose and hurled them far away to be scattered and extinguished beneath the feet of other workers.

Had the fire crossed the street and attacked the Broadway hotel the entire camp would have been burned and all worked with the energy of despair. But one accident worthy of note occurred, that was the case of a man named Enees, who broke through the roof of a burning building and was quite badly burned on the leg before he could get out.

The heaviest losers were the W. O. Wilson Company, about $20,000; Hammond & Co., $3500; Underhill & Foren, $4000; J. M. Crawford, $2000; S. J. Montgomery, $1500; D. J. McCormick, $1000; St. Elmo hotel, about $5000; George Toedt, $600; Austin Young, postmaster, $400; Otto Diesler, $1200; Ed James, $300; Price & Hopper, $2500. Grand Central hotel, $2000; Leon Carl Company, $450.

Some of the losers are already preparing to rebuild, while others would do so if funds were available.

Killed By a Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—Hugh Lund, 64 years old, proprietor of the Pearl lodging house at the corner of Ninth and Mission streets, fell from the roof of the structure today and was killed. It is believed that the fall was accidental.

A BREEZY DAY IN THE HOUSE

Proceedings Are Enlivened.

A Missouri Democrat's Ideas of Order.

Representative De Armond Seeks to Force Consideration of the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—There was an unusually exciting debate in the house today when Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign relations called up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill which carries $1,729,000, an increase of $33,700 over the law for the current year. As soon as the enacting clause had been read, Mr. De Armond, Democrat of Mississippi, offered an amendment to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and obnoxious to the rules of the house.

Mr. De Armond then, speaking to the point of order, said he fully understood the rules of the house, which were designed to suppress, when desired, the will of the house. The chairman of the foreign affairs committee might, he said, feel constrained to raise this point of order but he reminded the house that there still resided in its judgment the power at any time, at any place, on any bill, to place what the house believed should be there.

For months, he declared, those in control of the house had declined to allow the house to consider what the people of the country, without regard to party, desires, namely that congress consider and act upon this question of recognizing the belligerency of the struggling patriots in Cuba. When the people of the country felt as they did, it was the duty of members to override these petty little rules which had been used to suppress action.

The newspapers were filled daily with harrowing tales of starvation and cruelty in Cuba. Should we emulate the example of Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned, and supinely and indifferently stand by when men almost within eight of our shores were fighting valorously for principles as holy as patriots ever espoused or heroes ever defended.

He taunted the Republicans with being subservient to those who desired to prevent action on this question. Further inaction, he insisted, was a disgrace to American manhood.

Mr. Steele, Republican of Indiana, and Mr. Hitt both called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. DeArmond was not discussing the point of order.

Mr. De Armond said he well understood this, but he would not flinch from his purpose. He would say no more. But if the point of order was sustained he declared that it was his purpose to appeal from the decision of the chair and give the house the opportunity to determine this question for itself. He felt constrained to do this, he said, out of a sense of public duty.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, reinforced the views of Mr. De Armond, arguing that a proposition to recognize a state of war in Cuba was certainly germane to this bill.

"The gentleman," (Hitt) added Mr. Bailey, "is as silent as the Republican party on his question." (Again the members cheered and the galleries also applauded).

Then Mr. Hitt arose, but instead of replying to Mr. Bailey's challenge he called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. Bailey was not discussing the point of order.

By this time the greatest excitement existed in the house. The galleries had filled to overflowing: messengers had been sent scurrying to all parts of the capital to summon Republicans who were absent from the hall.

The house managers made their fight for regularity of proceeding. The Speaker, who was in the lobby, came into the hall and helped to rally his followers. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, took the floor. He characterized Mr. De Armond's appeal from the decision of the chair as a most extraordinary proposition. It was a proposition to override the rules and establish a new mode of procedure, he said, and to destroy the orderly transaction of business.

Mr. Fleming, Democrat of Georgia, declared that while he was in favor of acknowledging the independence of Cuba, he had sworn to support the rules of the house and he could not bring himself to overthrow them. These remarks earned for him several rounds of applause from the Republican side.

Immediately a break occurred in the Republican ranks when Mr. Colson, Republican of Kentucky, denounced the inaction of the house on the Cuban resolution and the applause was transferred to the Democratic side. This was shortlived though, as Mr. Colson concluded his remarks by declaring that he should vote to uphold the decision of the chair. "But I warn my Republican friends," he added, "that we have delayed too long the recognition of the insurgents. If we do not we will be swept out of power and if we are not given the opportunity to act, I, for one, will join any revolutionary tactics in order to cast my vote for Cuba independently." (Applause.) The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the chair. A solitary Democrat (Fleming of Georgia) voted with the Republicans to sustain the chair. No Republicans voted with the minority. The chair was sustained, 152 to 114.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Today's open session of the senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished aside from the routine proceedings was the passing of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The measure as finally passed by the senate carries $1,913,810. The Teller resolution providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars was favorably reported by a majority of the finance committee, and notice was given that it will be called up at an early date. An effort was made to fix a time for the final vote on the pending census of the bill, but was abandoned until tomorrow.

Mr. Foraker of the Pacific railroads committee asked for consideration of the bill reported yesterday conferring upon the President authority to bid in the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific road at the forthcoming sale.

Mr. Thornton of Nebraska announced that he would earnestly press an amendment to the measure conferring authority upon the President to sell the road in case it should be purchased by the government and would oppose any authority to purchase the road unless his amendment was agreed to.

It being evident that the bill would provoke considerable discussion, Mr. Foraker withdrew his request for immediate consideration.

The senate then went into executive session.

Fell From a Windmill.

STOCKTON, January 19.—Rudolph Bollinger, a young rancher living about eight miles from Stockton, died this evening from the effects of a fall from a windmill a few days since. He was fearfully bruised, was almost scalped and sustained a compound fracture of the thigh besides having internal injuries.

No Vote for Asiatics.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Senator Bacon yesterday in the executive session of the senate offered an amendment to the Hawaiian annexation treaty providing for the submission of the treaty to a popular vote of the citizens of Hawaii and making its acceptance by this government depend upon its acceptance by the Hawaiian people. The terms of the amendment exclude Japanese and Chinese from participation in the proposed election. It is not believed that the amendment will be accepted by the friends of the treaty.

Another Murderer Sentenced.

REDWOOD CITY, January 20.—Harry Winters, who was jointly charged with C. H. Raymond with the murder of C. A. Andrews at Baden, and who was found guilty, received his death sentence today. Attorney Nagle moved for a stay of judgment on several grounds, one being that on newly discovered evidence. Judge Buck denied his motion and, calling on the prisoner to stand, solemnly pronounced his doom. He admonished him to indulge in no vain hopes or illusions, but to prepare himself as best he might for death, fixing the date of his execution for April 8th.

WHEAT WEAKENS

Leiter's Speculations Tell Their Tale.

May is Quoted at 91 7-8c and July at 83 3-8c Per Bushel.

CHICAGO, January 20.—In wheat, Liverpool prices showed about ¾d advance at the opening hour and this marked showing of strength naturally had great weight on the market here. May wheat closed yesterday at 91⅛c, opened today at 91⅝c to 91⅞c, while July showed a still greater advance, starting at ½c to ⅝c higher at 83⅛c to 83⅜c.

London quoted the price of Argentine wheat—March—33s 3d, which is 1s above the price it was being offered at about a week ago, or a rise in that time of equivalent to 3c per bushel. The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 307 cars against 33 a week ago and 352 the corresponding week of last year. Chicago receipts were 35 cars compared with 29 a year ago. Of today's receipts only 2 cars were contract, but 14,000 bushels besides were put in store from unlicensed warehouses.

After 11 o'clock the trade took on some degree of activity. May in the meantime had risen to 92⅛c to 92¼c. The Leiter party sold that future at over 91⅞c, but bought quietly and as the price of July had gone up pretty easily lately the purchases of Leiter frightened them to covering. The consequence was an advance to 84⅛c while May was hanging around 92⅛c. The receipts of the closing cables showed weakness in the foreign markets, in a measure restored the confidence of the shorts and induced them to again put out their lines and during the afternoon prices suffered a considerable relapse.

The Liverpool market closed with a net gain of from ¾ to ⅞d, Paris at a loss of from 10 to 20 centimes for flour and 10 to 15 centimes for wheat; Antwerp lower by 25 centimes for red winter and 12½ centimes for Walla Walla. May declined but closed steady at 91⅞c, while July was bringing 93⅜c at the close.

Corn was an exceedingly narrow market. May ranged from 29⅜ to 29⅝c, and closed ⅛c higher at 29c.

The market for oats was quiet but firm. The feature was the continued buying for New York account. May ranged from 23¼ to 23⅜c to 23⅝ to 23⅜c, and closed ⅛c higher at 23¼c.

Provisions were strong throughout. At the start there was scarcely any trading, but as the strength developed in wheat and short interest in provisions began to cover and the demand soon became active prices advanced rapidly. At the close May pork was 20 cents higher, May lard 5 cents higher and ribs 7½ cents higher.

Tillmann's Baking Powder and Tillmann's Spices and Flavoring Extracts are not too good for any self-respecting housewife.

130 Tillmann & Bendel, Mfrs.

NO MEDDLING WITH CUBA

The Time Has Not Come for Action.

Chairman Hitt's Speech in the House.

He Defends the Administration and Shows Wherein Intervention Is Untimely.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—All day long the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but as yesterday, the minority hurled itself against a stone wall.

On the only vote taken today, a motion designed to overrule the decision of the speaker and direct the committee on foreign affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution passed by the senate at the last session, the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the chair.

The galleries, as on yesterday, were banked to the doors, and there was considerable excitement throughout the early part of the session, when the members of the minority were successfully pressing their views bearing upon the Cuban question for the purpose of embarrassing the majority.

Reading of the consular appropriations bill went on, interrupted every few minutes by five-minute speeches from the Democratic side on Cuba. Mr. Sulzer, Democrat of New York, offered an amendment directing the president to notify Spain that unless the war ceased in thirty days he would recognize the independence of Cuba and enforce our proposition by force of arms. It went the way of its predecessors, but Mr. Sulzer managed to get five minutes on a pro forma amendment, in the course of which he asked Mr. Hitt whether the committee on foreign affairs intended to suppress all resolutions and bills recognizing the frightful state of affairs in Cuba.

Mr. Hitt paid no attention to the question.

"The gentleman, like his party, does not answer," exclaimed Mr. Sulzer. "I refer him to the St. Louis platform." (Democratic laughter and Republican jeers). Mr. Wilson, Democrat of South Carolina, presented the Cuban question in still a new form, in a hope to engraft it on the bill. It provided for a change in the salary of the United States consul general at Havana, pending the continuance of the present war. Mr. Wilson declared that it would be a blot on the name of the house of representatives if it prevented a vote on the question of war in Cuba; a blot comparable only to that of the law written in blood and flame; written so high that it could not be read.

During the debate Chairman Hitt of the foreign affairs committee made an impressive speech of less than an hour, explaining at length the situation which made action by congress inadvisable. He spoke with impassioned words of the President's sympathy with the struggle for Cuban independence and the achievements of the present administrations.

The release of American prisoners in Cuba, the recall of Weyler, the abandonment of the policy of concentration and the autonomy scheme he attributed to the firm attitude of the President, and contrasted these results with the inaction of the last administration. He averred that belligerent rights could not aid the insurgents, and perhaps the most dramatic portion of his speech was when he declared that the insurgents only wished for belligerent rights in the hope and belief that this country would be embroiled in a war with Spain which would give them their freedom with our triumph. He asserted that the President must assume the responsibility of any action which might eventuate in war, and appealed to both sides of the chamber to patriotically support the executive if a crisis shall come.

He thought it unwise for the United States at this time to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents, and Hitt admonished the members that a national action must be vindicated before the world, and that we must prove in what we do that we are actuated by no vulgar greed to rob a neighbor or to seize the property of others.

A declaration of belligerency, he explained, would allow Spain's war ships to hunt our vessels on the high seas.

Mr. Hitt spoke of the Spanish authority in Havana as tottering between armed forces without and tumultous riot within, but impressive words warned the members that the vast responsibility of action, with the momentous consequences that might ensue, rested on the shoulders of the executive, not on the members of congress who, might be making speeches for public approval.

"Let us remember," said he, "that we have a faithful pilot at the helm and if the ship of state is near the rapids, we should be patient and ready to support him if he takes the step which the honor and interests of our country may demand."

He referred to General Lee as an officer of ability and experience who could be relied on to jealously guard our interests at Havana, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the members of the house, though they might have had differences, to drown all other voices, as they did in the Venezuelan crisis, and stand by the President and the country.

While he could not prophesy as to the future he assured the house that the President would not disappoint the expectations of his countrymen.

Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, the leading minority member of the committee on foreign affairs, replied to Mr. Hitt and Messrs. Adams, Berry and Wheeler also addressed the house during the general debate.

The debate will close tomorrow at 4 o'clock under the arrangement made today and a final test will be made on a motion, of which Mr. Williams, Democrat of Mississippi, gave notice today, to recommit the bill with instructions to report back the Cuban resolution as a rider.

All Aboard for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., January 20.—The steamer Corona sailed for Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, today with a full passenger list and every inch of her freight space filled.

CUBA IS NOT FORGOTTEN

The Cabinet's Increasing Vigilance.

An Uneventful Day in the Senate.

Mr. Vest's Steadfast Effort to Bring Up the Teller Resolution.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Gentlemen in congress who, by reason of their position, have reason to be accurately informed of the policy of the administration as to Cuba say that this policy is in substance, as follows: "At the present moment it is felt that the same material conditions prevail that existed when the President sent his last message to congress. At that time it was stated that the plan of autonomy having been inaugurated it was the purpose of the executive branch to give proper time for the plan to be tried."

The administration is said to entertain the same sentiments today. The autonomous plan was discussed only three weeks ago, namely, on January 1st, when the autonomous cabinet took office, so that it is felt that there has not been adequate time up to the present moment to form any judgment as to the plan as a means of ameliorating conditions on the islands.

The recent occurrences at Havana are looked upon as offering evidence of discontent at this place, but whether this will be sufficient to overcome the plan itself is not looked upon as established with any degree of certainty or even approximateness. In the meantime, while closely observing the progress of the autonomous plan, the administration has adopted every precaution to guard against any sudden emergency, such as an uprising that will threaten American interests.

This is not expected to occur, but if it should come it is said that the naval vessels of the United States are so disposed as to be in the harbor of Havana within six hours if any crisis arises which would imperil American interests. In order that there may be no delay, should an emergency arise, it is said that the consul general has been empowered to make a direct request to the commander of the warships, so that the vessels could start on receipt of word from him without the delays incident to having his request pass through the official routine at Washington. To a great extent the intelligent judgment of General Lee is relied upon in determining if any emergency requires the presence of American vessels. This, however, applies solely to the question of tumult of a critical nature, and has no connection with the general question of intervention for the purpose of bringing the war to a close. Such a step is not under consideration, for as already stated, it is predicated on the failure of a plan of autonomy, which result, it is said, the administration does not regard as established by the evidence at hand up to the present time.

In the senate today the motion of Mr. Vest to take up the Teller resolution was carried, 41 to 25.

Mr. Vest spoke in support of the resolution, saying he had no desire at this time to thresh over the old straw of financial discussion, but hoped to be able to call the senate's attention to some reason why the pending resolution should be agreed to by the senate. He said that twenty years had passed since the Stanley-Matthews resolution was first put on the statute books, but he believed that there was no reason why there should be reiteration of the resolution and the declarations contained in them. Mr. Vest maintained that if the resolutions were originally correct and proper they are correct and proper at the present time.

"They do not in any sense," said Mr. Vest, "involve either repudiation or dishonor."

The Senator maintained that the issue involving the consideration of the resolution had been thrust upon the senate by the administration and that the senators were required either to remain silent, and by their silence give tacit assent to the recent declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of a gold standard, those declarations being evidently indorsed by the President, or else to re-affirm the Stanley-Matthews resolution, which had been passed by the senate by a vote of more than 2 to 1 and by the house by an overwhelming majority.

"It will be recalled," said Mr. Vest, "that the present President of the United States was then a member of the house and voted for these resolutions."

Mr. Vest held that the time had now arrived when the country must either go to a gold standard or make the last and overwhelming contest for the financial system which he believed a great majority of the people were in favor of. He said that he had no desire now to enter upon an elaborate discussion of the pending resolution, and if any senator on the other side of the chamber desired to speak upon the question he would yield to him.

There was no response to this invitation on the Republican side and Mr. Vest was proceeding with his remarks when Mr. Platt of Connecticut asked if it was Mr. Vest's intention to present the resolution and secure an immediate vote.

"That is," interjected Mr. Aldrich, "is it the purpose of the senator to secure a vote upon the resolution today?"

"I expect," replied Mr. Vest, "to endeavor to secure a final vote on the resolution whenever under the rules of the senate a final vote can be reached."

The Missouri senator was proceeding with his remarks when the vice president, having arrived, laid before the senate the unfinished business, the census bill.

Mr. Vest moved to lay aside the unfinished business and to proceed with the discussion of the Teller resolution. The motion prevailed without discussion, the effect being to make the resolution the unfinished business.

Mr. Vest then yielded to a suggestion of Mr. Aldrich that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until tomorrow in order that those opposing it might have opportunity to prepare for the debate.

Mr. Allen read a statement directed to the President by Mrs. Roberts. She says that she is the widow of Howard Roberts, a Union soldier, that she was summarily dismissed from the pension office for misconduct affecting her character. Charges were preferred against her publicly and she claims to have been treated cruelly and without opportunity to vindicate her character.

Mr. Gallinger said the presumption was that the statement of Mrs. Roberts had been previously referred and was now in the proper place to receive consideration. Mr. Gallinger then asked that the resolutions go over until tomorrow.

The chairman held that Mr. Lodge's motion took precedence, and the yeas and nays were demanded. The vote resulted, yeas 27, noes 39.

The senate went into executive session at 2.10 and adjourned at 5.55 p.m.

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THE CUBAN WAR.

Heavy Losses of the Insurgents Reported.

HAVANA, January 20.—The Spanish authorities report that the insurgent general, Maceo Parra, with the forces under his command, Lieutenant Colonel Sougnetine Feria and Jose Carmen Hernandez, Majors Feliciano Quesada, Saturino Leon and Victoriano Gomez, with six other officers and 110 privates, well armed and well supplied with ammunition, have surrendered at Fomento to the Spanish General Aguirre and Senor Marcos Garcia, governor of Santa Clara province.

During the last ten days the insurgents are said to have lost 115 killed and 34 taken prisoners, with 312 Remington rifles. In addition to those who surrendered with Juan Maceo Para, according to the Spanish, 56 well armed men have surrendered.

Among the wounded are two lieutenant colonels and three other officers. The Spanish troops, on the other hand, are said to have lost 12 killed and 93 wounded.

COLLIS SAYS NO.

"Uncle" Has No Intention of Residing in California.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Collis P. Huntington in an affidavit submitted to the supreme court today, denied that he intends to leave this city and take up his residence in California. The affidavit was made in opposition to a motion recently filed to examine Mr. Huntington previous to trial on the ground that when the case comes up Mr. Huntington would not be in the city, but would have moved his residence to California. This motion was in connection with an action brought against Mr. Huntington by Horace H. Chittenden, an assignee of A. S. Hatch & Co., to recover $26,547.

The motion to examine Huntington previous to trial was denied.

PHYSICIANS PUZZLED.

Editor Shortridge Still Clings to Life.

SAN JOSE, January 20.—Owing to inability to make telephonic and telegraphic connection with Gilroy Hot Springs no word has been received as to the condition of Charles M. Shortridge since 5.30 o'clock. At that hour a message was received that he had rallied from the dangerous sinking spell and seemed to be gaining strength.

The tenacity with which he clings to life surprises his physicians, and while they do not believe he can recover, they decline to make further predictions as to when the end will come.

TOO MANY "COPS."

An Arizona Town With a Double Police Force.

PHOENIX, Ariz., January 20.—Phoenix has a double police force tonight. Under the provisions of an ordinance of the city council lately passed, Mayor Adams today dismissed the remaining members of the old Democratic police force and in their places appointed Republicans. The policemen dismissed reported for duty this evening, and are being sustained by the City Marshal. The muddle will be taken to the courts.

Thrown From His Wheel.

STOCKTON, January 20.—E. M. Grunsky of the real estate firm of Nelson & Grunsky was thrown from his wheel tonight and seriously injured, though no bones were broken. He turned out to avoid a street car which was approaching in one direction and found another bicyclist coming in the other. He was knocked senseless and appeared dazed even after returning to consciousness.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The President today sent these nominations to the senate: To be consuls—Charles Burr Towle of New Hampshire, at Saltillo, Mexico; Robert Butler Mahone of Virginia, at Nueva Laredo, Mexico; Robert S. S. Bergh of North Dakota, at Gothenburg, Sweden; Gabriel Bieravendel of South Dakota at Beirut, Syria.

Another Pioneer Gone.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—James Adams, a pioneer of California, is dead. He was born in Troy, N.Y., and was a member of Colonel Stevenson's regiment of volunteers. He was also a member of the society of California Pioneers and of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican war.

Railroad Across the Andes.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A private cablegram was received in this city today stating that the government of Chile has decided to undertake the construction of the projected trans-Andean railway.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN
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CHIEF RILEY is all right and so is the fire department.

THE pull of the poolroom gamblers is making itself heard as well as felt.

TRUSTEE SPINNEY must be given credit for knowing when he has got enough of a bad job.

ABOUT the only good purpose the California railroad commission has subserved has been to keep the railroad out of the legislature and the legislature out of the railroad. But that is something.

THE evening organ of purity and reform has become convinced that the $15 a day poolroom ordinance is illegal and that Supervisor Rose did a very wicked thing in voting to maintain it. It was certain to come to that.

W. D. TUPPER as attorney for the poolroom people is very properly making the best fight that he can for his clients, but it hardly follows that the Supervisors are called upon to accept his opinion of the legality of the ordinance affecting the business of those people. Mr. Tupper has not been retained on both sides of this case.

"JACK THE SLASHER" is said to be getting in his work on the court house park trees. If Jack is spoiling the beauty of any of those trees his too vigorous hand should be restrained. The REPUBLICAN is not an expert on pruning, but it does know that the ordinary woodman should not be given *carte blanche* with his demolishing ax.

THE REPUBLICAN acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the New York *World's* Almanac for 1898. The value of this publication can hardly be overestimated. It is full of accurate statistical information on all subjects of importance and interest and no library is complete without it. The Almanac for this year appears to be more comprehensive than any of its predecessors.

THE cotton mills strike is on in New England and promises to be a hard-fought contest. Undoubtedly overproduction in cotton and the advantages enjoyed by mills in the southern states has a good deal to do with it, but it would seem that intelligent and liberal management might have avoided a reduction of wages. If this is the case, it is to be hoped that the strike will be successful.

A WISE DECISION.

THE REPUBLICAN congratulates the people of Fresno upon the failure of the political scheme to disrupt the Volunteer fire department. No possible good to the town could come of it, and there was in it the probability of serious harm to the department. If the existing department were inefficient or lacking in any of the qualities of a thoroughly capable and fire fighting organization there would be some excuse for the undertaking to drive it out of existence and supplant it with a new organization, but in view of the fact that the efficiency of the department is universally conceded it would be most inexcusable conduct to keep up a fight upon it for no other purpose than to satisfy the wishes of a few politicians.

The recent attack upon the department has failed of its unworthy purpose, and in the confirmation of the chief selected by it the trustees have conceded the justice of the claim that the volunteer firemen should be permitted to select the men under whom they fight fires. It is a wise conclusion, and the proof of it is found in the satisfactory work done by the department under that system.

The REPUBLICAN also congratulates the trustees upon the fact that wiser counsel has prevailed in their body. Unquestionably some of their number have been placed in an unpleasant position between their duty to the public and the tireless efforts of the political push, and it is a gratifying fact that their final decision has been in favor of the property interests of the town. It is a decision of great importance to Fresno.

WHERE ARBITRATION FAILED.

The outcome of the Oberlander case is such as to cause the "average citizen" to conceive a hearty disesteem for the policy of arbitration. Oberlander was a deputy sheriff in San Diego county. He went into Mexican territory to examine into a suit in progress just across the line and became involved in a dispute. He was arrested, but managed to escape and get to the home of Mrs. Messenger, on the California side of the boundary. He was pursued by the Mexican officers, dragged from the house and taken across the border. The American minister at the City of Mexico subsequently secured his release and Oberlander filed a claim for $50,000 damages. Mrs. Messenger demanded $25,000. It was agreed by the respective governments to submit the case to an arbitrator and Secretary Olney was foolish enough to consent to the selection of an ignorant and malevolent South American, Vincente G. Quesada, minister of Argentine at Madrid. Quesada was known to be inimical to this country by some of the state department officials, yet Mr. Olney accepted him. The result might have been expected. Quesada ignored the facts in the case and has decided against the United States. The claim was generally deemed the best on file in the state department and due consideration of the facts would have resulted in a decision for this country. Quesada brushed all these aside, however, and maintained that as the United States had declined to recognize the rights of the government to recover indemnity for the murder of certain Chinese subjects in Wyoming, it was precluded from claiming damages in the case of Oberlander and Messenger. There is absolutely nothing in common between these cases, yet Quesada held them to be parallel.

It is stated that this government will refuse to accept the verdict as it is not based upon sound international law and ignores entirely all precedent. This only makes the matter more absurd, it seems to us. It was an error of judgment to submit the case to a man of Quesada's capacity and predilections, but having consented to arbitration the proper course would be to abide by the result, however distasteful to us. To consent to arbitration and then reject the decision of the arbitrator because it goes against us is to subject ourselves to deserved criticism. Quesada, by his ignorance, unfairness and malice, has earned the ridicule and contempt of all fair minded statesmen, but this government cannot refuse to accept his decision without bringing odium upon itself. The best course for the United States appears to be to make the best of a very bad business, to think twice hereafter before submitting claims for damages arising from the ill treatment of its citizens to arbitration, and never to submit to a Spanish-American arbitrator a case in which an American has been maltreated by a Spanish-American. Arbitration is advisable at times, but in dealing with some countries better results are obtained with warships.

A FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Members of the Committee of Ten, the body of citizens who secured a right of way and depot site for the Valley road, had a conference with visiting officers of the road in this city yesterday morning, and arrangements were made whereby a final settlement will shortly be effected between the committee and the directors of the road. When this is done the committee will submit a report of its work to the Chamber of Commerce and Hundred Thousand Club, from which bodies it derived its existence and authority.

The Committee of Ten will not be able to fully meet its obligations to the directors of the competing road, solely on account of the failure of a limited number of subscribers to the fund to pay their subscriptions. The directors have decided that they would rather sustain this loss than to enforce the collection of the amount due from delinquents in the courts. The directors concur in the opinion that justice to those who had subscribed and honestly met their obligations demand collection from those who had not paid, but on account of the ill feeling that might be engendered by the suits to collect, they have decided to meet the loss themselves.

The committee regrets the fact that it will not be able to fully comply with its agreements in this matter, but will naturally defer to the wishes of the directors, who express themselves fully satisfied with the committee's work. The people who have paraded their names as liberal and public-spirited promoters of this greatest of all recent enterprises for Fresno county, can congratulate themselves on the fact that they have enjoyed the glory and that it will cost them nothing.

The Fresno *Expositor* and its proprietor can now rest easy. They will not be compelled to pay their frantically heralded subscriptions to the Valley road. During all the remaining days of their existence they can enjoy the happy thought that they beat the enterprise that brought competition and prosperity to Fresno out of $750.00, even if they failed to hold it up for double that amount.

SOUTHERN MILL LABOR.

The proposed reduction in the wages of operatives in the New England cotton mills is receiving considerable discussion. While the managers of the mills are not blameless, it cannot be denied that the Southern mills have an important economic advantage over the Northern in the matter of cheap labor. It appears that it is not negro labor so much as child labor that makes competition with the Southern mills difficult.

The Spartanburg (S. C.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives some interesting information on this subject. In reckoning the wages of their help the correspondent noticed in every instance that the Southern millmen speak of the incomes whole families receive from the mills. In many cases this is a comfortable amount. It is by no means unusual for a family of five, consisting of a father, mother and three children, to earn $20 a week. The father earns $8, the mother $5, and each child from $2.50 to $3. This same family can live, as a rule, on $8 a week, which leaves a handsome profit.

In a Northern mill the father alone would be the wage-earner, and the expenses of living would be at least $11 a week, and a difference of 40 per cent in the wage-earner's pay would not begin to equalize conditions. So long as infants are permitted to work in the mills the Southern manufacturer will have an advantage in labor cost which the Northern manufacturer can hardly hope to neutralize, and so long as children are wage-earners their parents are the most likely to agitate for fewer hours and more pay. And yet many of the Southern mill owners, be it said to their credit, are trying to keep the children out of the factories, thus willingly foregoing an important advantage.

But when all this is said it still appears that the New England millmen might have treated their employes better. The Hartford *Post*, a journal said to be friendly to capital, thinks a reduction might have been avoided by a more liberal and intelligent management on the part of the proprietors. The *Post* says:

> The manufacture must be changed to a higher grade of goods in which the South cannot compete. Indeed, we are not sure that the South can compete with the North in the manufacture of the inferior goods if the mill management were what it ought to be. The skill of the operatives, surrounded with New England conditions, may be greater than that the southern operative can ever hope to attain. Even with a handicap of hours, we imagine Fall River labor would conquer if it were aided intelligently by capital and superintendence.

THE Tulare *Register* corrects a popular misapprehension when it says: A good many people have a mistaken idea of the illiteracy of Hawaii. Of course the Chinese and Japanese do not understand English, but among the native Hawaiians there is a lower percentage of illiteracy than in any state in the American union. An educational test for suffrage would admit practically all the natives to suffrage and exclude none but the coolies, who ought to be excluded.

THE New Year edition of the Riverside *Press*, printed on calendared paper and profusely illustrated, is the handsomest of the season.

THE FAKER'S FATE.

Acting upon its theory that a lie repeated often enough is as good as the truth, the Fresno *Expositor* reiterates its impudent falsehood that the contractor who is building the new engine house could easily have obtained enough good brick of home manufacture to construct the building without getting his brick from the yard of Trustee Craycroft.

The *Expositor* first announced positively that Thomas Easterbrook had plenty of good brick for the purpose. Caught in that lie, it asserted that the Wood estate had the brick. The REPUBLICAN then showed by the statements of the contractor and the estate's attorneys that there were not enough brick in that lot to build the engine house, but that the contractor had negotiated for them and the parties were unable to agree upon a price. Caught in its own trap again, the faking sheet came to the front last evening and stated that William Betteridge had a lot of brick that the contractor could have used in the construction of the engine house. Mr. Betteridge gave a statement to the REPUBLICAN last night that he had a lot of 50,000 brick which he had refused to sell to Contractor Rehorn because he desired to keep them for his own use.

This disposes of lie No. 3, and leaves the slanderer of honorable men, as usual, buried under the debris of its own falsehoods. And there let it rest.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the raisin market is beginning to look brighter. For the past sixty days the market has been glutted with inferior goods, with the result that the demand has been slow for all classes of raisins. Recently, however, buyers are again in the field and the opinion is strong that prices are certain to advance in the near future. In a recent review of the situation the San Francisco *Herald of Finance and Trade* says:

> There is an exceptional good demand from the East for rain-damaged raisins in large blocks, but prices named are too low so the bids have been turned down. There is unquestionably a strong feeling with large holders. They look with confidence on the situation and believe that when the odds and ends are out of the way better prices will prevail. More attention is being given to 2-crown loose muscatels owing to their relative cheapness and growing scarcity of 3-crown and 4-crown. A bid for eleven cars of 2-crown was made at 1½ cents but turned down. The latest sales reported were at 2 cents for 2-crown, 3¼ cents for 3-crown and 4 cents for 4-crown, but the larger holders will not sell at these figures; they ask more money. Rain damage ¼ to ½ cent less.

There is every reason to believe that if the growers had taken their late and inferior grapes to the wineries instead of making raisins of them, and if all the raisins had been honestly packed, there would have been no slump in the market, but every pound of the crop would have been sold for from 3 to 3½ cents unless held by the grower for higher prices. It is the large output of the late and inferior raisins that breaks down the market and makes the industry a precarious one.

Uniform packing and branding and inspecting of all goods appears to be the only remedy for the evil. In the meantime it is encouraging to know that there is a likelihood that those who have held their crops will yet realize fair prices.

IT will be some time before the sugar beet business can be overdone in the United States. While our annual consumption is 2,000,000 tons or more, our product in 1897 was only 60,000 tons. With such an immense market and a good protective duty the sugar beet industry ought to be a profitable one in the United States for many years to come. When will the people in Fresno county recognize the value of this crop and give it a trial? There are many localities here adapted to sugar beet culture, and if we display the necessary energy and enterprise it will not be long before we secure the establishment of a factory in this county.

THE European war cloud is blowing over as usual, but there is a mighty fine prospect for the grim visaged to break out of the corral at Williams, Arizona, if the following dire threat by the *Gazette* of that warm town is carried into effect:

> The *Gazette* is no respector of persons, particularly when those persons don't respect themselves, and hereafter no news items will be suppressed of drunken women or men, no matter what their social positions may be.

The war correspondents should be recalled from China and located at Williams, A.T.

THE box containing the remains of the late W. H. T. Durrant, which arrived in this city yesterday, bore the usual printed label, certifying that the deceased did not die from any contagious disease. The literal truth of the certificate is open to question. If any one may judge from the wide prevalence of the crime of murder, the evidence that it is a contagious disease would seem to be conclusive.—*Los Angeles Times.*

It would require something more conclusive than expert testimony to convince the public that murder is not epidemic in San Francisco.

READERS of the REPUBLICAN will find in Arthur McEwen's New York letter an interesting review of the political situation in the great city under the rule of Tammany. Mr. McEwen is on the ground and has at his command sources of information that give his statements the weight of authority. The writer is himself a Democrat and one of the ablest journalists of the day.

A CORRESPONDENT asks an exchange whether a man is always expected to give up his seat to a lady in a street car. He might have found that out much easier by watching the lady's face as she's holding on to the strap. If the expression on it doesn't mean "Get up, you hog," then he has found a lady who doesn't expect a man to give his seat to her.

THE government receipts from customs duties under the new tariff are increasing at a satisfactory rate, just as its friends said they would when the excessive importations immediately prior to the enactment of the Dingley bill began to disappear in the natural course of consumption.

THE evening paper will doubtless rediscover the resemblance between the Fifth ward trustee and a monkey. However that may be, the ability of astute statesmen to make monkeys out of other people will be conceded.

PERHAPS the *Expositor's* bad temper is caused by A. B's putting on the screws.

SUPERVISOR WARD will learn some day that in the political theater other parts of the house are occupied as well as the gallery.

WHY does the Board of Supervisors not cancel the quarterly license issued to the poolroom gamblers under the board's informal action?

WELL, the *Expositor* got at least an "ad." out of its brick fake. It doesn't mind being caught in a lie so long as it is made something out of it.

IT is now proposed to transfer Charles Page Bryan to the Brazilian mission. At this rate Mr. Bryan will soon be a much traveled man without having set foot out of his backyard.

IT doesn't seem to be very polite in the *Expositor* to refer to Attorney W. D. Tupper as "old bones." However, the Attorney has said worse things than that about the *Expositor.*

THE *Examiner* prints a picture of W. J. Bryan in which he is represented as wearing a Mexican sombrero. W. J. is going to do a lot of talking through that headpiece before it's much older.

DAVE HILL has suddenly discovered that he was a loyal Democrat in 1896 and did not stand in with the gold faction. Dave is ready to discover almost anything in order to be taken back into the fold again.

IF the Southern Pacific Company should refuse to grant cheap excursion rates into the valley from Los Angeles or other desired point it would be standing in its own light, a thing that it has done too often.

IT's taking rather an unfair advantage of Captain Dreyfus for the New York *Journal* to run a cut of his wife and label it "Ignatius Donnelly's fiancee." The captain isn't in a position to call that enterprising paper to time.

THE Visalia *Times* says that the election of the Democratic ticket in Cheyenne, Wyoming, presages the election of Bryan in 1900. It does seem to settle it, but as a mere matter of form it will probably be necessary to cast the votes and count them.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE REPUBLICAN is gratified to know that the subject of sugar beet culture will be taken up by the next Farmers' Institute held in this county. The movement to get the sugar industry established here should be systematically and industriously promoted, for there is no other product of the soil that promises better returns to the farmer or a more substantial gain to all industries directly or indirectly affected. Commenting upon the announcement that extensive sugar factories are shortly to be established in the Sacramento valley, the Stockton *Record* makes some observations that are worthy of reproduction. The Stockton paper says:

> One of the most important pieces of intelligence that has come over the wires for a week is that which tells of the probable establishment of three beet sugar factories in the Sacramento valley. The people of California, whether or not they agree with the sugar trust in regard to the annexation of Hawaii, do heartily agree with the establishment of sugar factories in this state. Even those Democrats who have howled themselves hoarse against protective duties, and pretended to be indignant about the concentration of capital in large industrial enterprises, are glad to have $5,000,000 sugar factories as neighbors. The truth is that there is greater promise in a sugar factory than in all the orange orchards we have been talking about for twenty-five years. We know that the United States affords a sure market for sugar, all that we are likely to produce. It is an imperishable product so far as temperature is concerned and may be shipped at any season. It provides an opportunity for farmers, too, on large or small tracts of land to secure a certain fixed return without the expenditure of large sums for improvement or the delay of five or ten years, as in the case of fruit. The sugar factory means the employment of much labor, affording a larger market for other products and adding to the population, capital and energy of the state. We hope to see the time when one is established in every valley county in the state.

It is certainly not in keeping with the enterprise for which Fresno is celebrated that no decided movement has yet been made to secure the establishment of the sugar industry in this county. It is to be hoped that the work done in the farmers' institutes will serve to arouse public interest in the matter to an extent that will result in decided action.

THE West Side *Index* says that the family newspaper should be selected with the same care that is shown in selecting household goods. It certainly should be, yet many heads of families who would rend their garments and make Rome howl if unhealthful food were given to their children, will permit them to poison their young minds by reading yellow newspapers without giving a thought to the consequences. The suggestion of the West Side paper is worthy of serious consideration.

CONGRESS should pass no anti-scalpers bill that does not contain a provision requiring the railroad companies to redeem, upon presentation, the unused portions of all tickets issued by them at their full proportionate value. Persons who for one reason or another find it unnecessary to use the whole of the tickets purchased by them are entitled to protection from loss. If the railroads refuse to protect their patrons then let the scalping business go merrily on. The sight of railroad officials foaming at the mouth and calling the scalpers thieves and forgers merely amuses the public and does not help the corporations, which, when it comes to colossal robbery are no slouches themselves.

CONGRESSMAN CASTLE should be given the solid backing of the people of this district in the effort being made to secure the building of government roads and trails in the Sierra parks. The people of the entire state, in fact, are interested in these necessary improvements in the parks, and should give their congressional representatives every possible assistance in their efforts to secure the necessary appropriations.

AN exchange says that eyes may be trained so that their owner can see in the dark. That's one step in the right direction. The next is to train them so that they will magnify a keyhole.

THE British appear to be as successful in pacifying the frontier tribes as General Weyler was in pacifying Cuba.

THE Valley road directors prefer to sustain the loss of the delinquent subscriptions to the Fresno right of way fund rather than go into court to collect them. The delinquents prefer it that way, a whole lot! They can enjoy all the advantages that the competing road has brought to the town and the valley and congratulate themselves on the fact that it cost them nothing. Their fellow citizens and the stockholders of the road pay the bills and the repudiators get an equal share in the benefit.

MR. BRYAN is not saying much about the beauties of the silver monometallism as he found it in Mexico, but he evidently thinks that sombrero in which he is pictured in the yellow papers is a bigger thing than the hat of his grandfather, under which Ben Harrison marched into the White House. The picturesque Nebraskan is said to be a firm believer in charms, mascots and things, but he will find that the hat racket won't work this time.

IF the relations between the United States and Spain are as strained as represented in some quarters it wouldn't be a bad idea to request Spain to wait a few months before opening hostilities so that we can replenish our powder supply. Over-matured eggs and brickbats are not the best ammunition at short range.

THERE is at least one Chinaman of high station who looks with indignation upon the outrage perpetrated by the Germans upon this nation, and who offers to lay down his life for his country. He is Viceroy Chang Chin Fung. All honor to him!

THE Hawaiian annexation question is not a partisan issue and cannot be made such. The division of sentiment among the members of all parties, both in and out of congress, takes it out of the realm of politics.

AN exchange has the following:

> Here is an idea for those who are getting up missing word contests. It will attract attention and be popular. "The next Governor of California will be ——." A Republican, of course.

IT is stated that a chameleon can be prevented from changing its color by blindfolding it. Wonder how this would work on political turncoats?

RANDOM REMARKS.

Mr. Cleveland can always be counted upon to be on the wrong side. He is now pleading for Worden's worthless neck.

Ignatius Donnelly now asserts that Bacon also wrote "Don Quixote." There is evidence, too, that Francis inspired the Murchison letter.

An exchange declares that "death is only ossification from drinking impure water." Alas! another anti-temperance argument; for how many of us, knowing this, are going to continue inviting ossification?

A writer whose opinion is worth consideration says that there is too much dog in California. If the Producers' and Manufacturers' Association did its duty there would soon be fewer dogs in the state, for it would encourage the establishment of more sausage factories.

It is asserted that two-thirds of the children of California are growing up in ignorance of scriptural history. This is, of course, deplorable, but what is worse is that about 90 per cent of the people who knew something about scriptural history in their childhood days have now forgotten it all.

Let no one dare to say that corporations have no souls and are not appreciative. Miss Barbara Stark, the Chicago girl, who with her hatpin drove away two robbers who tried to hold up a street car conductor, was presented with $10 by the company last Saturday. "Here's richness for you!" as Mr. Squeers said. It is to be hoped that this excessive liberality will not interfere with the company's declaring the usual quarterly dividend.

Knowing Mayor Van Wyck of New York to be a Tammany man, most of us would suppose that any visitor might stick his head in the door of the mayor's private office, say "How are ye, Van?" and spit on the floor. But that sort of thing doesn't go with Gotham's new figurehead. He has just had posted a notice in his office requiring visitors to take off their hats when entering, and it is to be presumed that the route into his sanctum is lined with cuspidors.

There seems to be no doubt that the carbon monoxide that is a constituent of illuminating gas is poisonous—quite a number of graves in San Francisco's cemeteries attest that fact—but it does not appear to be an absolute necessity for a person to inhale the gas. Since many persons insist upon trying to make balloons of themselves, however, why not endeavor to impart to illuminating gas the property possessed by nitrous oxide—that of making the person who inhales it laugh. The laughing would in many cases rouse the neighbors and the inhaler of gas would be saved.

The Pennsylvania authorities have decided to relieve the monotony of confinement to the inmates of the state penitentiary and stimulate mental activity in the idle convicts by allowing them to engage in private theatricals. The warden also thinks of permitting his charges to play golf. All this is as it should be. A penitentiary is after all a dull place, and by an incomprehensible oversight the various states have failed to furnish their penal institutions with billiard tables, playing cards, croquet sets, tennis grounds, bicycle tracks, golf links, etc. It is certainly enough to make a philanthropical person inexpressibly happy to know that at least one state contemplates remedying the deficiency noted, and that the poor ladies and gentlemen who are confined in Pennsylvania's prisons will soon have something to relieve the monotony of their confinement and incite them to mental activity. Judging from the way Pennsylvania's criminals are treated the lot of the Keystone state's poor must indeed be a blissful one.

American justice is not always the sweet, perfumed thing it ought to be, and our English cousins have often reminded us of that fact; but what shall be said of the failure of the English courts to send Prince, the assassin of Actor Terriss, to the gallows? There was some evidence that Prince was a little "off his head," given mostly by members of his family—not the most impartial witnesses—and the jury therefore returned the remarkable verdict that "Prince was guilty; he was aware of what he did; but the jury, accepting the medical testimony, declare him to be irresponsible." So instead of gracing a gallows, this wretch will be detained as a criminal lunatic "during her Majesty's pleasure." Further comment is useless.

The numerous accidents that are occurring on the warships of this and other countries suggest the possibility that when the United States battleship Porkandbeans and the British battleship Roastbeef meet on the high seas after war has been declared between the United States and Great Britain, the following correspondence will take place:

"Captain Josiah Jones of the United States navy would like to know whether Captain Alfred Adams of Her Majesty's navy will consent to an exchange of only thirteen rounds, as that is as far as our powder supply will reach."

"Captain Alfred Adams of Her Majesty's navy will gladly consent to the limit proposed by Captain Josiah Jones of the United States navy, as he is confident that fourteen rounds would bust every d——d 12-inch gun on his ship. Can't you make it ten rounds, Captain?"

"Captain Jones, etc., acknowledges Captain Adams' courtesy and in reply would state that a ten-round contest is satisfactory. He wishes to point out, however, that since turrets are expensive and the 12-inch guns when discharged invariably damage them, it might be better yet to fight with the 8-inch guns."

"Captain Adams, etc., is delighted at Captain Jones' offer, especially since he was about to propose the same thing himself. Only the other day the force of a discharge broke the dashpot, which fell upon two sailors and squeezed out their vermiform appendixes. Captain Adams would state, however, that his 8-inch guns are very poor affairs."

"Captain Jones, replying to Captain Adams, regretfully admits that his 8-inch guns are also infirm—San Jose scale, or something like that—and would much rather use the quick-firing guns, were it not for the fact that these refuse to fire quickly."

"Captain Adams regrets the condition of Captain Jones' quick-firing guns and sorrowfully admits that his own have a knack of not going off at all. Cannot this difficulty be settled by other means? Please request your messenger to tread lightly on our deck, as yesterday he loosened three rivets in one of the plates."

"Captain Jones apologizes for his messenger's carelessness, but would request that Captain Adams' envoy speak lower on board the 'Porkandbeans.' The vibration of his voice this morning nearly caused a calamity. The plates parted and the ship leaked alarmingly. There certainly must be a better way of settling this matter, and I invite you and your staff to the 'Porkandbeans' to whisper the matter over and drink a bottle of wine. For heaven's sake let only one of you come on deck at a time. The safety of the pride of the American navy depends upon your observing this precaution."

"Captain Adams gladly accepts Captain Jones' invitation, and is confident that a way will be found out of the difficulty without the 'Porkandbeans' and the 'Roastbeef,' which cost the poor taxpayers so much money, having to send themselves to the bottom. A midshipman of mine coughed a few days ago and nearly brought down the tower on our heads."

Well, Captains Jones and Adams met in a padded room, had a very quiet bottle of wine, whispered the matter over, and the next day the U. S. battleship 'Porkandbeans' slowly steamed New Yorkward and Her Majesty's battleship 'Roastbeef' made as deliberately for Spithead.

R. M. M.

BY THE OPEN FIRE.

Last night the Oldest Inhabitant came to sit by the fire. He assured us that he had been in Fresno when it was but a sheep camp, that he had seen the iron rails of the Southern Pacific railroad laid, that he was an eye-witness of the first earth upturned in excavating the irrigating canals, and that he knew the first colonists. He presumed that we considered our land quite valuable, but in '76 he could have purchased any amount of it at four bits an acre. He would not have accepted it as a gift! And as for folks nowadays saying that the climate was changing—nonsense.

He had seen this entire valley white with snow, '85-6 was not the only flood year, and this long siege of frosts and no rain was identical with the season of '77-8. (Possibly I do not report the years correctly. With such a stream of information some drops may have escaped.) He entertained us for some time. We were quite at his mercy, for we cannot claim pioneership. His reminiscences were pleasing, but he is too much of a croaker to gain my sincere admiration. I like better to listen to our neighbor Tenderfoot.

Mr. T. has not the experience of the aged denizen. He also "remembers," but it is with a slight qualification he remembers being told thus and so. Scarcely a personal memory at all, but his presence is so cheering and his words so hope-inspiring that I am ever glad to give him room. When the rains fall copiously he remembers being told that wet weather never continues long in the wonderful San Joaquin valley—"and just think how the flowers will bloom!" If we are needing rain and all the clouds roll by, he recollects hearing that the latter rains are best for crops. Even this present "spell of weather" he is sure will make for future prosperity and happiness, for he has been informed that the extreme cold will kill many of the bug pests, and is it not reasonable to believe that with so much frost now we shall escape it by and by when it would injure the fruit buds?

While I was waiting in one of the furniture stores a few days ago a lady came in to select wall paper. She apparently knew what she wanted and gave the young man in charge as clear an idea as she could of pattern and color. There was a large stock from which to choose and the clerk climbed up and down, displaying roll after roll, only to be met with refusal. The lady was distressed at causing so much trouble and said, deprecatingly, that she feared she was very hard to please. "Oh, not at all. We simply have not what suits your taste." The courteous answer impressed me. I am so used in our Fresno stores, when I do not find what I am seeking, to be shown something else and assured that it is exactly what I require.

A young friend of mine had taught one year in a Hoosier town. It was a rule of the School Board that any teacher wishing a re-election should formally apply in writing at the close of the school year. The young lady confided to me that she dreadfully hated to ask and not get. How could she have the audacity to beg to be retained when perhaps they considered her incompetent? I consoled her by saying that the rule applied to all teachers alike, and that as it was a private matter her success or failure would be sacredly locked in the chivalrous breasts of the honorable gentlemen. Some days later a member of the Board in strictest confidence showed me the following letter. The signature was that of my timid friend, and I may say *en passant* that the prayer was granted.

I pray you, dear sirs, your careful attention
To an earnest desire which I shortly will mention.
When a woman is living lone, lorn and contrary,
(Unless she be Eliot, Browning or Cary,)
She applies for a school; and is glad to assert
She's saved from dish-washing and song-of-the-shirt.
Of all spheres for woman I'd ne'er choose the latter,
And yet you will own 'tis a delicate matter
For a woman to boldly speak up, nothing daunted,
And ask for a place when not sure she's wanted!
But I take up my pen and my courage—per se
A cook or a seamstress I never could be—
And though well aware of my own imperfection
I ask of you, sirs, a kind re-election.

From Pudd'nhead Wilson's New Calendar:

It is your human environment that makes climate.

The man with a new idea is a crank until the idea succeeds.

The Autocrat of Russia possesses more power than any other man in the earth, but he cannot stop a sneeze.

LUCIA.

O'TOOLE AND ZIEG'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

"You thought I had cut me job," said O'Toole, as he tilted his chair back against the wall and squirted a pint of tobacco juice on the floor. "Cut me job? Well! well! I guess not; old vets like me an' Zieg ain't quittin' no soft snaps like the present layout.

"Haven't seen me lately? Well, I's just been to the city to size up the lay with A. B. an' his friend Sam Rainey. Yes, A. B. he's all over his tantrums, an' says that since the gran' jury wrote down its report in the werry identical words what me an' Zieg uses in the *Expositor* he ain't got no kick comin' an' he's put his hammer in the cupboard. He says that when we makes the gran' jury come to time an' use the werry indentical langwidge what we uses an' the experts stands in an' says just what we says, what they ain't got no time to do no work on the decayed gang an' has to throw up the job, what that's emoud enough for him an' Sam an' he don't do nothin' more to me an' Zieg.

"Well, A. B. he feels so good over what the gran' jury an' the experts does that I ups an' tells him what he wants to wait an' see what the next gran' jury does to the thieves in the county offices. An' I tells him what me an' Zieg's got Dad Latcher for chairman, an' A. B. he jumps up an' hollers 'bloody murder!' You see, A. B. has a bad habit of 'standing up' when you says Dad Latcher's name. Well, I tells A. B. what Dad ain't going to make him stand up no more an' what Dad's been diggin' up the record for me an' Zieg to soak it into the Repub gang with, an' what he's our perticklar frien' an' is standing pat. Well, A. B. he just lets loose his breath, like a Kansas cyclone, in a big sigh of relief an' he don't say nothin' but just shakes me han' till I has to give the tip that when he gets done with it would he hand it back.

"Then I tells him what Johnnie W. Ferguson from Kingsburg city he's goin' to be the guy what pushes the quill for the gran' jury an' what John Dore he's goin' to be the main guy on the stein committee an' A. B. he don't do nothin' but cut the pigeon wing an' that's a whole lot for A. B.—he's such a stiff mug. Then I shows him the *Expositor* where Zieg he writes it down what the 'blessed' farmer he just wants to hold his breath till the next gran' jury comes along an' it won't do a thing but break it off in the gang of thieves in the court house. Well, then A. B. shows what a great brain he has just the same as when he wrote the great editorial what people thought Zieg wrote, what told the blessed farmer as he could believe every single word what he sees in the *Expositor*. He says, says he, 'What me an' Zieg must jump on any lay what makes the next gran' jury meet before next summer.' 'Well,' I says, 'I don't catch on.' A. B. he gives me a look what makes me think what 'ell! An' he says, '*don't catch!*' Just like that, an' I says nothin'. An' he says, 'What if the gran' jury don't meet till late then we has the report in the *identical langwidge* what's in the *Expositor*, just when the Repub. gang is strippin' to start the sprint for the county offices an' we's don't do nothin' but skin them alive.' 'An',' he says, 'what if we has Dad. Ferg. an' Dore at the head of the push in the gran' jury what nobody can give us the slam what we's doin' politics, because they ain't no politicians but only farmers.'

An then A. B. he says what he won't do no politics an' what me an' Zieg must just continue to use our influence an' the *Expositor's* influence for the benefit of the good farmer without no politics in it.

"Ain't he warm? Well, I guess yes; there may be others what's as warm as him—but I don't know.

"Well, everything was gettin on so lovely what I just thought I'd put A. B. on to some schemes what me an' Zieg has up our sleeves for Senator Tucker, what lives down in Selma City. You see Tuck he's wrote some stuff for the *Expositor* what's a dinger an' what makes the Repub gang keep crackin' its heels together these cold days. He ain't done nothin' to Senator Pedlar. Oh, no! I guess nit! An' Tuck he does all the fine work for the *Irrigator*, too, just the same as Joe Spiu does the biz in the city board. Well, you see I tells A. B. what Tuck he's doin' an' how valuable he is to me an' Zieg, an' what we's thinkin' of doin' somethin' to Tuck next 'lection. You see, I comes up to the point kinder slow like, so's it don't knock A. B. offen his pegs. An' then I tells him what me an' Zieg an' the push wants Tuck to wear Pedlar's stockins next legislater.

Then A. B. he scratches his hed an' wants to know what Tuck's goin' to do about the economy racket what we's been workin'. I tells A. B. what he's all right an' what he puts his self on record by writin' letters to the *Expositor* what fools the farmers just the same as Johnnie Ferg does. Well, then A. B. he thinks an' thinks an' I don't know when he's goin' to quit thinkin', an' then he ups an' says, 'how're you goin' to crawl over those vag bills what Tuck's been soakin' in to the Board of Supevisors what's helpin' to make that deficit we's been bangin' into the festive farmer?' An' he says what he thinks 250 vags in two months down at Selma City is pretty much vag at $3 per vag, an' what $123 in two days for the festive knight of the road is purty plenty an' he don't see how Tuck's goin' to foul the farmers that much.

Here I ups an' tells him what me an' Zieg will fix Tuck all solid on the economy racket because we has him write more letters to the purety sheet which tells what the farmers shouldn't do a thing to a guy who's soaked away the taxpayers' money like Senator Pedlar did in the last legislater. The farmer knows what me an' Zieg we's won't lie—not in the *Expositor* any way—an' they believes the whole graft an' swallows it without makin' a single face but keeps smilin' all the time an' they don't know what's eatin' them till we gets the whole push in the offices. Then we gives them the ha, ha! an' lets time fix up the wounds. Well, A. B. he has confidence restored in me an' Zieg, just like Bill McKinley he fixed up the confidence in the country last 'lection, an' he don't say nothin', but just shakes his head an' walks up an' down. An' then he says what he's got to see his friend Sam before he can give Tuck the stand in because Sam he's kind of castin' his peepers over the next legislater hisself.

"Well, anyway me an' Zeig we's tellin' the farmers to wait till the next gran' jury meets an' somthin'll bust what won't leave 'nuff Reonbs for 'lection officers, let alone to win the 'lection for the gang. An' we's in for Tuck for the senate because he can make up such a nice county government act what won't do a thing to the guys what do the justice act, an' frees the country of the vag at $3 per free."

Figuring on Alaska Business.

CHICAGO, January 17.—The Western roads are beginning to modify their estimates of the number of people who will be bound for Alaska in the spring. The business has already begun to move in a small way, but from all the evidence which the roads have been able to gather, the total number of tickets that will be sold on account of the Alaska business will not be over 100,000. The estimates of some of the general passenger agents were double this, but the chances are that 100,000 will be the outside figure. No agreement has been reached with the Canadian Pacific regarding the differential rate which that road claims on the Alaska business, nor is any likely to be reached in the near future.

DIED.

BABCOCK—In Central colony, January 13, 1898, Aaron Burr Babcock, a native of Vermont, aged 80 years, 2 months and 12 days.

DENHAM—In Fresno, January 16, 1898, Lena Vivian, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Denham, aged 3 months and 6 days.

"MY MARYLAND"

Will Have Two Republican Senators.

Gorman's Successor Not Yet Chosen But Will be a Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 17.—The Maryland general assembly will meet at noon tomorrow to ballot for a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, whose present term expires March, 1899.

That a Republican will be chosen is reasonably certain, as that party has a majority in both branches of the general assembly, but who the lucky man will be is a matter of the greatest possible uncertainty. The leading candidates at this time are Judge Louis E. McComas of Washington county; Major Alexander Shaw of Boyd's City; General Thomas J. Shryock of Baltimore City, and ex-Congressman John Findlay of Baltimore City. Of these Judge McComas, who is supported by the state administration, including United States Senator Wellington, undoubtedly has the most numerous following, and if a caucus could be had he would probably carry it with ease.

The sudden death of Representative Wright of Queen Ann and the inability of Representative Malcolm to attend because of illness, reduces the Democratic representation in the house to forty, while in the Senate they can muster but 8. All of these will vote for Senator Gorman, the Democratic caucus nominee. The Republicans have 49 votes in the house and 18 in the senate, but 11 of these are not in harmony with their party, and this fact more than any other casts doubts upon the final struggle of the outcome.

CUBAN RELIEF

Official Assurance of Its Need.

Consul-General Lee Will Have Complete Control of the Distribution.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The state department has taken official notice of complaints alleging that the Spanish officials in Cuba had been placing obstacles in the way of the free admission of food and other supplies sent to Cuba for the relief of the suffering. While the officials believe there is no solid foundation for these complaints a telegram has been sent to General Lee directing him to investigate their correctness and if necessary prevent any delays in the landing of supplies of stores if it is possible to do so.

The following statement was issued from the state department today: "The call having been made by the President for money and supplies for the suffering Cubans and some doubt seeming to exist that money and supplies donated in response to such call may not be honestly and impartially donated to the suffering people for whom the donations were made, it is thought proper to give this public notice in the way of an assurance that all such donations will be distributed through Consul General Lee and duly authorized agents co-operating with him in Cuba. No doubt is entertained by the President or by the secretary of state that every dollar and every article of clothing for the benefit of the suffering of Cuba will be properly distributed."

NEW YORK, January 17.—Consul General Lee cabled today from Havana to United States Dispatch Agent Rosea in this city asking that more relief supplies be forwarded by the central Cuban relief committee.

A NEW MOVE.

San Diego Seeking a Direct Eastern Outlet.

SAN DIEGO, January 17.—The common council tonight awarded an important railway franchise. It is for a right of way 160 feet wide through the city's limits. The franchise is awarded to the following gentlemen: Matthew Sherman, U. S. Grant, Jr., M. A. Luce, Wm. N. King and C. L. Josselyn, all prominent citizens who were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce as a committee to take such measures as in their judgment seem best serving a railroad directly eastward from this city to the Colorado river.

Good News From Dawson.

VICTORIA, B.C., January 17.—The steamer Corona arrived today with thirty men from Dawson City, who brought out close upon $1,000,000. They confirm the report of the finding of the quartz lead on Bonanza creek, but not that of the mother lode. F. J. Livingston was lost for eight days, having lost the trail. All the new creeks are turning out well. There is no starvation.

Urgent Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The urgent deficiency bill was reported today by the senate committee on appropriations. The most important amendments added were for the Nicaraguan canal commission, $100,000, and for the geological and typographical commissions in Alaska, $20,000.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Cailhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottle free at Webster Bros.' drug store, corner K and Mariposa street.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Webster Bros.' drug store, corner K and Mariposa street. 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros.'

McEWEN'S LETTER

The Meaning of Tammany's Triumph.

Under the Black Flag of Political Piracy.

Greater New York Doomed to Four Years of Robbery and Pillage.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A little shivering chill, that will soon grow into a thrill of terror, is running through this big community. Tammany is in charge of the ship, and has calmly—not defiantly, but calmly—run up the black flag. It is seen that in entering again upon the broad road that leadeth to destruction Tammany, reverent of the traditions of Tweed, means to pick up everything of value, great or small, that it espies. Mayor Van Wyck had hardly been twenty-four hours in office before his inaugural message was out, and that message was a death warrant to rapid transit, the great scheme of underground travel to which the time-robbed New Yorker had tied his fond hopes. The Mayor discovered that the financial condition of the city was such as to render it perilous to the municipal credit and honor to go into so vast an expenditure. This is a providential intervention in behalf of the elevated and surface railroad companies, which would willingly have paid a million or so for this protection from competion for four years more had it been necessary to supply Tammany with other than patriotic reasons for guarding the municipal credit and honor. Within forty-eight hours after having put rapid transit to sleep and condemned a million of people or more to indefinite prolongation of daily inconvenience, hardship and loss, to the exceeding profit of the L roads and the Metropolitan Traction Company, cable, Mayor Van Wyck dismissed the city hall bootblack, who had held on in prudent non-partisanship through many administrations. His Honor is giving consideration to the many applications for the vacant place. The eye of Tammany is an eagle eye, and sees a nickel as readily as it does a pile of $1000 votes. And at this writing the trolley companies have been permitted to capture the Brooklyn bridge, against which capture the *Journal* has for many weeks been fighting in the courts. It is a capture of enormous value to the companies, but Tammany believes in rapid transit—on the bridge. The *Journal* is showing its teeth, but Tammany does not mind the newspapers to any serious extent. Why should it? It would like well enough to have the press with it, of course, as that would add to the pleasure of life, but the opposition of the press cannot be allowed to interfere with business. All the important newspapers, with the exception of the *Journal*, fought Tammany in the campaign, and the *Journal* fought Croker, but the people nevertheless elected Tammany and made Croker King of New York. Croker has affably accepted the crown.

The city is awakening to the fact that it has sentenced itself to four years of pillage. It was tired of the petty restrictions upon personal liberty, the fussy bustle of small and self-conscious reformers, and struck for freedom. The blow left the collective pocket unguarded and Tammany, without a moment's loss of time, has thrust its skillful and experienced hand into it.

During four years Tammany will have the disposition of $300,000,000 revenue. Besides that every corporation which has favors to get or privileges to retain will be made to understand that conducting the affairs of an imperial city of 3,000,000 inhabitants is not one in which Tammany engages for its health alone. I am informed that a gentleman appointed to an office of no conspicuousness, but good for an income of $300,000 for the four years, was taxed $100,000 before he got it. The wife of a man who has been given a place with an annual salary of $7500 is confiding to her friends, one of whom has confided to me, that her husband expects to clean up $100,000 by 1902. If he does, it will be at the cost of letting "the organization" in for as much more, and there is no reason why this particular official should do better than any of the others. A boxing match was stopped the other night. The club's permit had been issued by Mayor Strong a few days before his retirement, and was pronounced no good by the new officials. There will be boxing and prize fighting in New York, but only in clubs under Tammany patronage, and with a Tammany agent in the box office. The tenderloin will be wide open in spots. Its dream that everybody was to be privileged to do as he liked after Tammany got in is already gone. Tammany will supervise the tenderloin and see to it that the revenues flow into channels where they will do the most good.

It is going to be an awful four years, but it will serve New York right. The city was not asleep when it called Croker back to the throne. Coincidently with the thrill of terror there is felt a heart-sinking consciousness of the uselessness of protest and the vanity of indignation. The town under Croker is as helpless as China is to defend herself against partition by the robber nations of the Christian world. Van Wyck is a nonentity; everybody recognizes that. The *World* publishes daily a bitingly clever "Court Circular" constructed on the British plan, in which the Mayor is styled "the Hon. Under Secretary of Manhattan." That fits him. He is an obedient vassal of His Majesty, the Boss.

Unworldly persons wonder how a man of education, good family and a modest but sufficient private fortune can take a great office and then consent to be the unquestioning servant of a person like Dick Croker. The explanation is that the Mayor is afraid and has hopes. He wants to be Governor, and may even aspire, like Governor Cleveland, to the Presidency. Besides, he is of little mind and a timid spirit and stands in awe of Croker's force and power. Croker is a success, and most men who want to be successful themselves are, now as ever, sun-worshippers. It doesn't matter how degrading the ceremonies may be, there will always be crowds in attendance upon the services. Croker has decreed the destruction of the Manhattan Club, hitherto the headquarters of the gentlemen of his party, because it was not friendly to him. He has taken hold of the moribund Democratic Club, where private apartments in which he may attend to affairs of state are being fitted up for him, and there is a mighty rush of the ambitious and prideless to join. There is to be a grand club house, the initiation fee and dues have been doubled, and the price of champagne has been raised from $3 50 to $5 a bottle. Judges on the bench, lawyers of large practice, doctors of eminence, millionaires and society men with a taste for politics, men of brains and position and good breeding, are joining with the office-holders and the miscellaneous riff-raff possessing enough money to pay for the luxury, to be of this club, which is King Croker's court. He is supreme there, and walks about the rooms among his subjects with the same confidence and condecension that an Old World monarch shows in his palace when the nobility and gentry do themselves the honor to attend. It is freely predicted that he will be worth not less than $10,000,000 four years from now, and he is only a coarse brute, with the gorrila type of face, and ample traces in his speech and manners of the days when he ran a saloon in the slums. "But he must have the qualities of greatness to have risen to such a height of power," the average New Yorker of decent life says, with mingled admiration and aversion. If John L. Sullivan had lived in the seventeenth century and been cast away on a savage island, and been spared, he would have risen as high among the natives as Croker has risen in New York. He has brains, of course, criminal brains and criminal cunning, as his criminal countenance and simian head show, but Croker is king not because he is great but because New York is vile.

The civilized people of this city form a small minority who live as a colony environed by barbarian hordes. Added to and mingled with the foul masses of foreign ignorance, dirt and depraved poverty, we have other and more formidable and discouraging masses of home-grown savages of civilization. Their Americanism manifests itself in an insolence and wickedness superior to those of their imported congeners. There are great multitudes of men here who have never seen the inside of a decent dwelling, unless they have entered it as workmen, whose homes are the low saloons and whose principal amusement, if not occupation, is drunkenness. Not only are they without the hope, but even the wish, to be anything save what they are. The confines of their class are wide enough for them. Hostility, not envious, but contemptuous, is their feeling toward men who dress well and live in civilized ways. Everybody is a dude who is not an unclean loafer. There are other multitudes just above and below these, all industrious, for they have to be in order to exist, and the spirit of the mass is ruffianly. To these the aristocracy of mankind is made up the Tammany politician whose "boys" they are, the saloon keepers and the swell criminals who pass counterfeit money, commit burglary and pick pockets, coming to the saloons in their good clothes to spend their money. Money is very scarce with the boozing proletariat of New York. That, perhaps, is why the police judges here impose such extraordinary fines. If in San Francisco or any other Western city a man assaults a policeman, runs amuck with drunken fists in a street car, or otherwise grossly offends, from three to six months in jail is his punishment; here it is a fine of $3. And in a Western city conduct that would bring a thrashing or imprisonment is passed over as venial in New York. Late at night it is unsafe to take a lady into the elevated cars, if you don't want her ears to be affronted with profanity and obscenity. The drunkards are thick in the coaches, and sing, chaff, swear, distribute insults and engage in horse-play without interference. If complaint be made to the guard, he is apt to be as rough and impudent as the drunkards, with whom he has class sympathy.

On New Year's eve I saw the police handling the crowd at City Hall park and was instructed in the difference between metropolitan and Western civilization. The crowd was packed and had no room to move back, but hundreds of policemen were bent upon accomplishing the impossible. They used men as implements, forced hundreds this way and that, tossed them around, punched, kicked and clubbed them. The police would not dare to treat citizens so anywhere else that I have been in the United States, but the police here are drawn from this crowd and understand it, and maltreat it from the jump with fury. It must be cowed on the instant, for though it is cowardly, like all crowds, it will be vicious if given the chance. Without the existence of such a crowd there would be no greatness for Croker.

That potentate is riding for a fall—two falls. He is drunk with his sense of power and has not the wit to exercise his despotic authority from behind a screen. It pleases his pride to treat New York as if it were his saloon, and Mayor Van Wyck and the rest of the officials his barkeepers. Croker is Tammany, and though Tammany will steal itself rich, it will be driven from office by a desperate community at the first opportunity. Even Tammany expects that, or at least the more intelligent men among its crew do. Croker, I think, believes the election was held to vindicate and enrich him and that the people esteem and admire him—the honest masses with no Mugwump or moral sense about them—and that they like the sort of government he gives. But the honest masses are denied a share of the loot, and they will resent this unequal distribution of wealth. The other fall will come sooner. Croker has published the royal announcement that not only local politics will be attended to by him at the Democratic club, but state and national politics likewise. The man fancies that he is held in awe throughout the country as well as on this little island with its hordes of stunted savages. He has the true New York sense of proportion, from which no real New Yorker is free. There is not another spot in the union where so little is known of the thought and feeling of the United States as here. Croker will head a delegation to the next Democratic national convention, in the expectation of dominating it as he does Tammany's conventions, for the egotism of this illiterate scoundrel is immeasurable. And then he will be hit by a cyclone. Indeed that experience is in store for all the Democratic statesmen of the East who have made up their powerful minds to eliminate Bryanism from the next Democratic platform. But Croker's will be the most astonished and worst mangled corpse of the lot.

Meantime the black flag will wave from the city hall and there will go on such a plundering of New York as no city on the continent has suffered since Morgan sacked Panama. We are prisoners of the buccaneers, and if any New Yorker doesn't like it, there's the plank for him to walk. The newspaper gale is already rising, but Croker is on his throne and has learned to despise a press that has not been equal to the task of keeping him out of power, to say nothing of out of the country, after the Lexow exposures. Nevertheless the newspapers will be readable, and that is some small compensatory comfort.

Arthur McEwen

Congratulations Extended.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I desire to congratulate the Democratic Board of Supervisors on the appointment of a Republican to expert some of the county's books, which clearly demonstrates the fact that expert timber is very scarce in the Democratic party, or this partisan trio would never have gone outside of its party to employ an expert.

EX-FUSIONIST.

It's Not Expensive.

It's the quality that's high in Tea Garden Drips, Toboggan Maple Syrup, Pelican Louisiana Molasses. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck. Pain was instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous pile remedy. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Sub Irrigation Injurious to the Muscat Vineyards.

From Sunday's Daily.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club yesterday afternoon the question of deep drainage canals through the county was discussed. It is the opinion of the club that sub-irrigation, where it comes so near the surface of the ground during the months of April, May, June and July, is working serious injury to the Muscat vineyards, and unless some change of the water level at the above seasons is effected certain ruin to many of the vineyards and orchards will be the result in the near future.

The club also discussed the matter of securing a properly qualified person to draft a new county government bill to be presented to the next Legislature with the view of reducing the salaries of county officers. It was thought that the aspirants to go to the Legislature should be pledged to "stand in" on the proposed new schedule of salaries.

A quorum was not present, and no action was taken on any of the matters brought up.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 2.

In re insolvency of T. W. Fresh; petition for final dischage granted.

In re petition of Ah Jung for writ of habeas corpus; petition argued, submitted and denied.

Estate and guardianship of Mary Elizabeth Hutchison; estate appraised at $600.

Estate of William Carlile, deceased; petition for confirmation of sale of personal property presented for approval.

Estate of Sarah A. Sprague, deceased; final accounting of A. H. Smith filed and petition for discharge set for January 31, 1898.

Estate of Wallace H. Ledgerwood, deceased; final account presented.

Estate of Thomas McGowan, deceased; final account set for hearing January 31, 1898.

Estate of Cornelius Yager, deceased; order confirming sale of real estate.

Estate of James Royal, deceased; order for the discharge of L. H. Church as administrator.

Estate of Karl Nestel, deceased; letters of administration granted to George Nestel.

Estate of John S. France, deceased; order for sale of real estate.

Estate of Phillip Carpenter, deceased; decree of distribution made.

Estate of Arthur Louis Lentz, deceased; order continuing application for probate of will to January 22, 1898.

MADERA NEWS.

Mr. Burgedo Runs Amuck With His Pistol.

D. B. McFaul's Hand Crushed in a Planer—W. F. Baird Paroled From Prison.

Judge W. M. Conley, at the request of Governor Budd, went to Bakersfield last Wednesday night, where he will sit in place of Judge McMahon and hear certain cases which the Judge of the Superior Court of Kern county is disqualified from trying.

Miss Irene Slaten of Oakland is the guest of Miss Lois Wilson of Madera.

A. J. Johnson, who died here last Saturday, was interred in Arbor Vitæ cemetery last Wednesday afternoon. J. M. Johnson, brother of the deceased, come down from Fresno Flats and followed the remains of his brother to their last resting place.

M. Burgedo, apparently an Italian, ran amuck here last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Burdego, after partaking liberally of damp goods at the various saloons betook himself to the west side quarter, and had been there but a short time when he drew a revolver and fired three or four shots at one of the female habitues. Fortunately none of the shots took effect. He then turned the revolver on himself and fired one shot, evidently with the intention of killing himself. His aim, however, was poor, as the shot did no more damage than to powder mark his ear. He was arrested, after considerable trouble, by Officers Cramer and Saxe and placed in jail.

D. B. McFaul, who has been in the employ of the Flume and Milling Company here for a number of years, met with a very serious and painful accident last Tuesday. Mr. McFaul has charge of one of the planing machines in the planing department, and while operating the machine accidentally allowed his right hand to get caught between the rollers. Before anyone could come to his assistance the fingers and thumb of his hand were badly crushed and broken. It took the combined assistance of four men with crowbars to lift the rollers sufficiently to allow the injured man to withdraw his hand. At first it was thought amputation might have to be resorted to, but now the friends of Mr. McFaul have hopes that with proper care, the injured hand will get along nicely.

W. J. Denter, formerly editor and proprietor of the Madera *Tribune*, is contemplating a visit to some of the larger Eastern cities in the very near future. The many friends of Mr. Deater will, however, be glad to learn that that gentleman will not permanently remain in the East, but will return in the course of a few months and will then establish himself in business at this place. Rumor hath it that Mr. Denter will, on his return, again embark in the newspaper business, as this particular line is one to which he has devoted the greater part of his life and to which he is peculiarly adopted. Mr. Deater has been a resident of Madera for a number of years and is identified with its early history and acknowledged by all to be an enterprising business man who has the promotion of the general welfare of the place of his selection at heart.

W. F. Baird, who was convicted about five years ago in the courts at Fresno on a charge of forgery and committed to state's prison at Folsom in '95 was paroled this week by the prison directors and arrived in Madera last evening and is now at home with his family.

A. R. EDAM.

TIME TOO LIMITED.

Fresno Will Not Have an Exhibit at the Golden Jubilee.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed Friday night to secure an exhibit for the Golden Jubilee to be held in San Francisco on January 24th. The committee is composed of J. C. Nourse, R. B. Butler and J. S. Hermann, and it reported adversely on the proposed exhibit. The committeemen stated that owing to the limited time before the exposition a first-class exhibit of fruit could not be secured and it was deemed best to make no exhibit rather than to go to the expense of making a poor one.

It was decided to add S. W. Marshall to the committee and it will be continued for the purpose of gathering fruits and products of Fresno county for the Chamber of Commerce rooms and whatever other exhibits may be required.

One Minute Cough Cure cures quickly. That's what you want! Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

COMMENCE WORK

Transmission Power Line to Hanford.

The Construction Will Begin Tomorrow Morning—Material in Fresno.

From Sunday's Daily.

Work upon the San Joaquin Electric Company's power-transmission line between Fresno and Hanford, via Fowler and Selma, will commence on Monday morning.

All the materials in the way of wires, poles, etc., have arrived here, and everything is in readiness for the beginning of work. The poles came from Stockton yesterday and were inspected in that city before shipment by J. S. Eastwood, vice-president of the San Joaquin Electric Company. Over 109 miles of wire will be used in the line, as three strands will be required to make the circuit.

The Construction and Finance Company of San Francisco, represented by C. E. Dutcher as construction superintendent, have the contract to build the line, which was originally let to H. G. Lacey & Company of Hanford. R. E. Starkweather has a sub-contract to put in the poles.

Thirty men will be employed, and it will require about fifty days' work to finish the line to Hanford. Some of the oldest linemen in the West will be employed in putting up the wires.

The transmission line will be one of the longest in the world, as the electricity will be sent direct from the power house, thirty-five miles east of Fresno, to Hanford, thirty-three miles south of here. The power will come by way of Fresno, and then go over the new line to Selma and Hanford, where it will be distributed by local companies. H. G. Lacey & Company of Hanford have contracted for a minimum of 150 horse-power and the Selma Company has contracted for fifty horse-power.

It is expected that the lighting and manufacturing establishments of Hanford and Selma will require more than the amount of power contracted for, and the transmission line will have a capacity for carrying all the electricity that may be needed, even if double the amount contracted for is required.

The power will be sent over the transmission line at a pressure of 19,600 volts. This is a very high voltage, and is the latest method of sending power a long distance without great loss. Under the old method of sending power there was so much loss that long distance lines were not practicable.

The electricity will not be utilized at such high voltage, but on its coming into the sub-stations at Hanford and Selma will pass through what is called a step-down machine and then be ready for use.

NEW BRICK YARD

The "Expositor's" Very Latest Discovery.

But the New-Found Bricks Come Down on it With a Thud.

The *Expositor* must be something nearer of kin than a thirty-second cousin to the school teacher that Goldsmith "wrote up," for, like that gentleman, though vanquished it can argue still—not argue, either, but "bloviate."

The action of the *Expositor* in retreating every evening and taking refuge behind a freshly-discovered brick yard would be amusing if its intention was not to willfully deceive the people in reference to the brick supply of this city.

The *Expositor* first declared that plenty brick for the construction of the new engine house could be obtained by Contractor Rehorn from the Esterbrook yard, instead of being purchased from the Craycroft yard. The REPUBLICAN showed that there was not sufficient brick at the Esterbrook yard for the construction of the building, and, besides, a well known architect stated that the brick were not of a quality for use in the structure.

The evening paper then made a disorderly retreat from the Esterbrook yard, and took shelter in a small brick yard owned by the Wood estate. "Why weren't those bricks used?" it wanted to know.

The REPUBLICAN told it why. Although there was an insufficient quantity, Mr. Rehorn made an effort to obtain the brick, but could not purchase them except at a larger price than the Craycroft brick could be secured for.

This afternoon the evening sheet was driven by the REPUBLICAN from the Wood estate brick pile, and it pursuing the same tactics that it has followed from the first, it discovered another new brick yard. It's much better at that than discovering the news.

W. M. Betteridge has a brick yard, containing about 80,000 brick. The *Expositor* took refuge there, but the editor of the *Expositor* had better get out his field glass and go hunting for still another brick pile, for his present position will not be very tenable in the light of the following signed statement obtained from Mr. Betteridge:

I had 80,000 brick, but they were not for sale as I desired to use them in my own building. Contractor Rehorn wanted to secure the brick but could not purchase them.

W. M. BETTERIDGE.

The course of the *Expositor* in this matter is most contemptible, and it receives nothing but the contempt of all fair-minded citizens. It has abided by no statement, but when its deception was exposed by this paper it sought madly to save itself from humiliation by more deception. It does not even "lie and stick to it," but its mendacity finds new falsehoods.

Bring on the next brick yard!

Dreadfully Nervous.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner of Mariposa & K streets.

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cts.

Be Not Deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner of Mariposa and K streets.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it is pleasant to take.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

KINGSBURG NOTES.

Items of Interest Sent in by Our Correspondent There.

Thomas and William Allison, who paid a brief visit to their old home in Missouri, returned a few days ago. Thomas intends leaving in a few days for the Klondyke. He will be accompanied by C. A. Johnson.

S. Wormser has received encouraging news from his gold mine at Randsburg, and we hope his expectations may be realized.

Quite a number of our people have been sick lately, but are improving.

Mrs. Andrew Erickson is improving from her illness, and Beckie Davis is in school again after a spell of sickness.

The Kingsburg baseball team "didn't do a thing" to the Selma nine on Sunday last. Our boys were tired of being defeated and went in to win and were victorious by a score of 30 to 11.

Rev. C. O. Johnson, the Christian minister, gave a lecture in the Baptist church on Saturday evening last, charging an admission of 25 cents. His advertisement read, "60 laughs in 60 minutes, all for 25 cents."

William Harvey of Fresno has been in our town on business during the latter part of the week. He did not seem to be enjoying either the cold weather or country life, and was in great haste to return to Fresno.

The most interesting program ever rendered since the organization of the Literary Society was given on Friday evening last. The society meets in Maxwell's hall, and the crowd filled the room, which is a large one. Visitors from the surrounding country were present.

George Smith and Lon Hayhurst left a few days ago for Fresno, where they intend taking a course in the Fresno Business College. There are others in the same institution from our town, Mert Livermore and Everett Smith having been there for some time past.

JOHN SHIRLEY PORTER.

Kingsburg, January 14, 1898.

FOUGHT THE OFFICER

Thereby Doing Violence to His Own Personal Appearance.

Constable Dave Smith of Reedley brought to the county jail yesterday morning William Leak and Thomas Collins, whom he arrested last Sunday night on a charge of disturbing the peace. The men, who were employed by the Valley road, were taken before Justice Fairweather, who sentenced Collins to twenty-one days' imprisonment and Leak to seven days.

Collins, according to the arresting officer, made a hard fight against being taken into custody. At the jail he showed evidences of the struggle, in which, from appearances, he came out second best. His left eye was blackened, and his shirt front was stained with gore. According to Constable Smith the men created a disturbance in a saloon while they were under the influence of liquor. Collins would have been given a longer sentence, but at the end of twenty-one days he will receive his check for work on the railroad, and the Justice concluded not to keep the money tied up. Hence he arranged the sentence so that Mr. Collins can put the money in circulation as soon as it arrives.

Collins was airing a grievance to the other prisoners yesterday afternoon, declaring that the officer kicked him in the face after he had been thrown to the floor and handcuffed.

PESTERED WITH QUERIES.

How Clarence J. Berry Escapes Prospective Klondykers.

"I'm annoyed to death with questions about the Klondyke," remarked Clarence J. Berry of Selma last Sunday in a talk with a REPUBLICAN reporter. "People come from all over to pop questions at me, and every mail is loaded. I'm asked the most ridiculous kind of questions, and I have got tired answering them.

"The other day I received a letter asking me to be the attraction in a float in the procession to be held at the Golden Jubilee celebration in San Francisco.

"I am not safe in my own home from the beleaguerers, and hence the only escape for me is to keep away. I go out hunting every day, and in this way escape a great deal of annoyance."

Mr. Berry stated that he would return to the Klondyke next March, but would not spend the winter there. Mrs. Berry will not accompany him.

WERE ON A LARK

Two Englishmen Who Saw the Sights.

F. H. Borden Loses $25 and Has Two Very Giddy Girls Arrested.

Sunday night May Ward and Jennie Hall, comely damsels of uncertain age, were skylarking around town instead of being good girls and going to church. They observed two young Englishmen who were taking in the sights, and the girls were delighted when the "chappies" boldly asked them to step into a nearby restaurant and enjoy a French dinner or any other luxury that they might yearn for.

All went merrily, and the Englishmen in their checked suits glibly told of ancestral castles, bags of money and such things. They claimed that money was no object to them, and they proposed to do all kinds of nice things for May and Jennie. Presents consisting of silk dresses and jewelry were to be made by the young men, and all seemed like a fairy tale to the giddy girls.

Yesterday F. H. Borden awakened with a sore head and an empty pocket book. He discovered that $25 was missing, and then remembered being around with the gentle Jennie and jolly May on the previous evening.

Borden is not a man who will submit without protest against being duped. He concluded that the girls had robbed him and proceeding on this theory he called on Justice Austin and told his tale of woe. The Justice is very sympathetic and readily agreed that the guilty parties should be made to feel the firm hand of the law. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the two women for petty larceny and Deputy Constables Will Henry and Con Angel served the papers. The women were found on G street and were escorted to the justice court. They succeeded in giving bail in the sum of $100 each.

They are rather prepossessing young women and indulged in many tears because of the unenviable position in which they are placed.

Suit in Ejectment.

Joseph Mouren, through W. D. Crichton, as his attorney, yesterday afternoon brought suit against Mrs. Teresa Saracco and Thomas Saracco, her husband, to eject them from lot 18 in block 103 of the town of Huron.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says: "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty-five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded [illegible] years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious na[illegible] time I [illegible] My [illegible] with other troubles [illegible] on nervous[illegible]

"My [illegible] to seek [illegible] for my [illegible] climate. [illegible] was repeated [illegible] improved [illegible] was [illegible] of this college [illegible] health was [illegible] but my duties were [illegible] and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and [illegible] winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various remedies and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave more relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. [illegible] of the medicine [illegible] I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubts Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before

[illegible]

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers [illegible] receipt of price, [illegible] a box, or six boxes [illegible] in bulk or by [illegible] Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, [illegible], N. Y.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET.

Preparing for the Fall Campaign in Fresno County.

The Fresno county Prohibitionists are not strong in numbers, but they have plenty of enthusiasm. Yesterday at Edgerly hall in this city there was a conference of the leading members of the Prohibition party in this county and a plan of campaign for the fall elections was considered.

J. S. McCormick, chairman of Prohibition county central committee, was made presiding officer of the meeting and W. M. Ewing was chosen secretary. Rev. Coulter, chairman of the state committee, was present and favored the Prohibitionists with his ideas upon the proper method to pursue. He believes in no temporizing policy, but in a clearly defined fight in which the opposition will be kept on the defensive.

The discussion was general and several fine pleas in favor of temperance were made. It was the opinion of the Prohibition leaders that the party would secure many additional voters during the coming campaign and that the outlook was quite favorable for the cause.

It was decided that the interests of the party demanded a meeting of the county central committee at an early date and a call for that purpose was issued. The committee will meet in Edgerly hall on next Saturday, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

A vote of thanks was tendered Professor G. S. Ramsay for the use of Edgerly hall.

DOGS ADVANCE.

Canines Suitable for Klondyke Come High.

Twenty-Eight of Them Being Broken to Harness Near Here.

"So you have dogs tied up in your stalls now, eh," remarked a *rusticus in urbe*, who entered a down-town livery stable last Sunday night, glancing at two sturdy canines which were chained in the stalls.

"Yep, that's the latest," replied the stableman.

"Watch dogs?" queried the individual who happened in.

"Watch dogs, nothing," said the proprietor of the stable.

"Well, they ain't no good for hunting dogs," declared the stranger.

"'Course they ain't," agreed the proprietor.

"Then what are the brutes for, anyhow?" asked the bewildered visitor.

"Now, see here, you want to be careful. Don't call them brutes; here comes the young man who owns them."

"Say, partner, what's those dogs for, anyway?" he asked of the young man who entered the stable.

"Klondyke," was the curt reply.

"Klondyke!" ejaculated the man.

"Yes, sir," answered the owner of the canines. "That one there came from San Francisco and the other from Tulare."

"Get out!"

"That's right. Its no easy thing to get dogs for the Klondyke. I tell you they come high."

"No?"

"You try to buy them and see."

"How much do you have to pay for a dog like that fellow in this first stall—$2.50?"

"Two fifty," laughed the prospective Klondyker. "No, sir, that fellow cost $80."

"Holy Moses!" exclaimed the surprised questioner.

"Oh, that's not very high," said the owner, nonchalantly. "Some come as high as $100."

"Why, man, you can buy a pretty good horse for half that."

"Good Klondyke dogs come higher than horses by considerable," reported the young man.

"What are you going to do with him now?" queried the interested individual.

"Take him out to the ranch and break him," was the answer.

"Break him?"

"Yes, train him."

"Train him for what?"

"Why, to harness, of course."

"Well, I swan," declared the old fellow, looking furtively around to see whether he was being chaffed.

"Train him to harness," he mused, and then laughed at the idea. "By Gosh!" he soliloquized, "the day of the horse is over, sure. It was bad enough when those 'er bicycles came in, but now they're training dogs to harness."

"Well, how do you break them?" he asked.

"Same as a horse, only you don't need any kicking strap," answered the dog man.

The old man nearly fainted.

The dogs are owned by a party of young men of this city who will leave for Klondyke on the 1st proximo. Those in the stable referred to were obtained Sunday morning, and in the evening were taken to the country, where there are 26 others, all in different stages of training. They are harnessed very similar to horses, and are then put to drawing sleds to give them a foretaste of the work they will be expected to do on the frozen trails of the far north. The young men who will compose the party do not desire their names made known at this time, but one is a clerk in the courthouse, another is night clerk at a well-known hotel, while still a third is a young man whose father has furnished him with several thousand dollars to outfit himself for his Alaskan trip. He has already bought nineteen dogs, obtaining them from different parts of the state.

BAR ELECTION

George E. Church Selected as President.

The Perplexing Question of Fees Discussed at the Meeting.

A well attended meeting of the Fresno Bar Association was held last evening in the law library room of the courthouse.

The meeting was called primarily for the election of officers for the ensuing year, that portion of the annual business having been postponed at the annual meeting held last week. It was whispered about in legal circles that there would be a friendly, but none the less animated, contest for the presidency of the association, and as the lawyers as a rule like contests, every man of legal learning turned out. Those who expected a little fun in the way of lively balloting were disappointed, as none eventuated. Those who were spoken of on the outside for president were M. K. Harris, George E. Church and H. H. Welsh.

The meeting was called to order by J. P. Strother, the retiring president. S. J. Hinds claimed the floor and placed in nomination for president George E. Church, who was elected unanimously.

William P. Hubbard was the choice of his brother attorneys for secretary and treasurer of their association.

After the election of officers the attorneys discussed the subject of fees. The discussion was brought up by action being called for upon a schedule prepared and submitted at a former meeting, fixing a uniform rate of charges to be made by lawyers in different cases.

The fee for Justice court cases was fixed at $15, and it was the general impression that that was too much in the ordinary run of Justice court practice, although cases might arise there for which the fee arbitrarily fixed would be little enough. The attorneys thought that the schedule should particularize more, making a distinction in the matter of fees between contested and uncontested cases; between those appealed and not appealed, etc.

It was finally decided to refer the schedule back to the committee which prepared it with instructions that it be altered according to the suggestions made at the meeting. It will be presented again for adoption at the next meeting, which will be held on the second Thursday of next month.

It was ordered that the address delivered by retiring President Strother at the meeting last week be spread upon the minutes.

A vote of thanks was tendered to all those who took part in the entertainment given by the association in DeWitt hall the other night.

TO TEST THE LAW.

Justice Austin Sues the County for Fees in Full.

H. Z. Austin, the Justice of the Peace of this city, *in propria persona*, yesterday afternoon brought suit against Fresno county to recover judgment for $300, that being the amount of the fees which he claims to be earned from September 28th last to December 31, over and above what he had been allowed.

Under the law he is not allowed fees in criminal cases exceeding the sum of $125 a month. He had been allowed that amount each month, the rest of his bill each time being rejected. On the 11th instant he presented a claim for $300, and the Supervisors allowed only $125. He refused to accept that amount, and hence the suit. The Justice's action means that he purposes testing the law.

SUPT. KIRK INDORSED.

His Candidacy for State Superintendent is Commended.

From the Madera Mercury.

The *Mercury* is pleased to note that County Superintendent of Schools of Fresno county, T. J. Kirk, is being mentioned for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The *Mercury* could ask for no better selection than Mr. Kirk, who is a gentleman well qualified for the responsible position now held by Mr. Black, against whom we have nothing to say. We thoroughly indorse Mr. Kirk's candidacy and believe he should receive the united support from this part of the state in the state convention.

The Home Oil Company.

There was a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Home Oil Company, at which it was decided to change the principal place of business of the concern from Fresno to Selma. That action was taken because the chief share-holders live at Selma. Officers and directors were elected also for the ensuing year as follows: G. W. Terrill, president; I. F. Poston, vice president; R. W. Brown, secretary; C. M. Kilbourn, treasurer. Walter Scott is the fifth director.

Walter C. Graves, an attorney of San Francisco, is in town.

STATE SCHOOL MONEY.

Superintendent T. J. Kirk's Apportionment to the Districts.

County Superintendent of Schools T. J. Kirk yesterday afternoon completed the work of making the apportionment to the different districts of the state school funds for this county. The total amount is $45,574.17, and it has been apportioned as follows:

Auberry Valley	232 04
Academy	257 40
American Colony	240 08
Artesia	162 62
Bethel	231 42
Belmont	380 84
Black Mountain	[illegible] 68
Big Sandy	[illegible] 75
Bryant	[illegible]
City of Fresno	[illegible] 01
[illegible]	158 20
Crescent	222 76
Centerville	227 09
Canal	266 06
[illegible] Valley	68 05
[illegible]	244 41
[illegible]	201 11
Central	244 41
Clovis	592 74
Dale	248 74
Deer Park	231 42
Dry Creek	240 08
Drum Valley	50 42
Eureka	196 78
Easterby	240 08
Elkhorn	227 09
Excel	213 83
Empire	244 41
Fairview	214 10
Fruitvale	269 77
Fresno Colony	675 01
Fort Washington	205 44
Fancher	192 45
Firebaugh	231 43
Fowler	1049 32
Franklin	318 09
Frankwood	205 44
Falk	171 28
Garfield	227 09
Gill	248 74
Grantville	188 12
Houghton	244 41
Huron	209 77
Hill's Valley	158 29
Hopewell	213 43
Hawkins	209 77
Happy Canyon	153 96
Harrison	183 12
Hazelton	227 09
Horace Mann	214 10
Iowa	244 41
Idlewild	158 20
Jacalitos	145 30
Jefferson	300 70
Kingston	257 40
Kroeger	458 31
Kingsburg	823 19
Kirk	614 39
Kutner Colony	218 43
Lone Star	253 07
Liberty	196 78
Lewis Creek	183 79
Lorena	205 44
Letcher	106 95
Lower Mill Creek	188 12
Little Panoche	201 11
Lake	558 10
Lawn Tennis	153 96
Lillie	214 10
Mountain View	281 42
Mechanicsville	218 43
Millerton	192 45
Monroe	201 11
Malaga	356 99
Magnolia	231 42
Mill Creek	209 77
Madison	424 83
Mendocino	218 43
Mississippi	153 96
Mendota	261 78
Mercy	179 46
New Hope	240 08
Oleander	636 04
Orange Center	506 14
Pomona	287 71
Perrin	184 27
Panoche	145 30
Paige	248 74
Princeton	248 71
Prairie	322 35
Pleasant Valley	205 44
Pleasant Vale	248 74
Pine Grove	162 62
Pine Ridge	192 45
Round Mountain	214 10
River Bend	257 40
Riverdale	257 40
Riverside	222 76
Rosedale	240 08
Red Banks	171 28
Rose	201 11
Sycamore	218 43
Sentinel	192 45
Smith's Ferry	571 09
Scandinavian	467 17
Sanger	1,525 15
Selma	2,039 32
Sunnyside	30 51
Squaw Valley	214 10
Terry	261 73
Temperance	288 38
Thermal	214 10
West Park	636 04
Wahtoke	209 77
Walnut	347 37
Washington Colony	1,150 07
West Dry Creek	145 30
Wolters	257 40
Zorra	37 15

Madison Literary League.

The Madison School house was well filled last Saturday night at the meeting of the Madison Literary League. The members answered roll call with quotations from Longfellow. Miss Kittie Dunham and Miss Clark Farley gave select readings, and Miss Tillie Georgeson and Miss Maggie Morton each sang a solo. The question, "Resolved, That money has more influence over man than education," was debated by Messrs. L. E. Hughson and Guy Robinson on the affirmative side, and Guy Granger, I. Tielman and Miss Margaret Manson on the negative. The judges, Messrs. Griggs and Hansen and Mrs. Morford, decided in favor of the negative. Next Saturday night the league will have the pleasure of listening to Superintendent of Schools T. J. Kirk, who has promised to lecture before the league on that date.

To Discuss the Park.

There will be a meeting of the Hundred Thousand Club next Thursday evening, at which the subject of a public park for Fresno will be discussed at length. A number of prominent speakers will be on hand to give their views on the proposed ornament to the city.

Western Union Changes.

Beginning tonight the Western Union Telegraph office, which has been closing at 10 o'clock, will remain open until 12. John H. Harris of San Francisco has been assigned here as night operator. Miss Struck, the operator, has resigned her position here.

J. E. Davis and Mat Kirch were over from Sanger yesterday on a business trip.

It Holds Like a Bottle.
Chas. Cluthe's "Genuine" (Pat'd) Truss
M'f'd by C. Cluthe Co. Detroit, Mich.
There is only one way to buy a Truss and that is to do it right. You never have nor will you ever improve your condition by wearing an ordinary truss. Every ruptured person should examine this truss and get booklet.

Buker & Colson,
Druggists, Sole Agents, Special Truss Fitters, Mariposa St., Fresno Loan and Savings Bank Building.

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EDITOR MCCLATCHY denouncing Arthur McEwen as inconsistent is a spectacle calculated to provoke a smile of several degrees longitude.

THE Sunday *Call* makes the announcement that no more births can be had on the steamers bound for the Klondyke. It fails to state, however, what measures, if any, have been taken to prevent the rule from being broken.

THE *Bulletin* says that no particular significance should be attached to the passage of the Teller resolution in the senate declaring for the payment of the national bonds in gold or silver coin at the option of the government. There should not, indeed, for the senate has not passed the resolution. Besides, if we remember aright, the resolution favorably reported by the senate finance committee provides for the payment of United States bonds in standard silver dollars, and not in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government.

THE Sacramento *Bee* says: "Arthur McEwen is now out against William J. Bryan. McEwen would not be Arthur if he could be consistent for longer than a year at a time." The opinion of Arthur McEwen does not necessarily count for more than that of any other intelligent Democrat, but the fact that a vast multitude of his fellow partisans have arrived at practically the same conclusion regarding the Nebraska statesman will count for a great deal. Whether the *Bee* is right in its opinion that Mr. McEwen cannot be consistent for more than a year at a time we do not know. Being a Democrat, it is probably true. It also seems quite apparent that this is the year in which he is going to be consistent.

THE preacher's son at Bourbon, Indiana, who took it upon himself to personate the devil during a sermon preached by his father on that subject and appeared in church cleverly disguised as a satan of the most terrifying kind, succeeded even beyond his most fondest expectations in aiding his father to impress the people with the desirability of keeping out of the clutches of the enemy of souls. They undertook to do so at once, and in their mad haste to escape the wrath at hand the strong trampled upon the weak, the stove was overturned and the church set on fire and burned to the ground. If the real old devil himself saw the performance he must have felt like resigning and turning his job over to the unregenerate kid.

WHAT FRESNO CAN DO.

The REPUBLICAN is somehow unable to see any special merit in the hostility displayed by some of its highly esteemed interior contemporaries towards San Francisco's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. To this paper the occasion seems a suitable one for celebration, and it is not altogether apparent that San Francisco is committing any gross wrong in taking the matter up and inviting the remainder of the state to participate.

It is true enough that some objection is found in the fact that a good many people will go to the metropolis from the interior on such occasion and spend money that might better be spent at home, but this can be urged in some localities against all celebrations of the kind, held at any place in the state. When Fresno has a fair or Los Angeles a fiesta, for example, people from smaller towns contribute to their success and spend money that is desired in the channels of local trade. If the influx of visitors from the country to the city is a sufficient opposition to the Golden Jubilee, so it is to all celebrations of this character, and they should be universally tabooed. There is no justice in singling out a San Francisco celebration and making it the target for a fusilade of criticism that might with equal justice be aimed at any other place in the state upon a similar occasion.

That there is room for difference of opinion regarding the benefits of such celebrations and expositions the REPUBLICAN is aware. It is claimed for them that they tend to give the people a broader knowledge of their own state and weaken provincial prejudice, to put new life into home industry and advertise abroad the name and fame of California. These benefits are, in some respects, unquestionable. Upon the other hand it is urged that these celebrations are too expensive and result in unequal distribution of money. Whatever of merit there may be in this view, it applies with the same force to all localities and to all celebrations.

Nor can the fact be overlooked that so long as there is a popular demand for fiestas, fairs and expositions they will be held, whether or not their holding is profitable to the state. This being the case, the part of wisdom for a place like Fresno is to endeavor to keep the "balance of trade" in this respect in its favor, and for every dollar that its citizens carry away and spend in San Francisco or elsewhere to bring in two dollars from the outside. And for this purpose it is not essential that we should go extensively into the fiesta business.

The city of Fresno is so located in point of distances and transportation connections and facilities that it can easily become the convention city of California. All that is necessary for this purpose is the building of a pavilion or large hall suitable for the purpose and the adoption of a liberal policy towards the various associations, societies, churches and political parties which desire a central and pleasant meeting place for their state gatherings. If this matter is taken up with a will and prosecuted intelligently, Fresno will never have reason to complain about the excess of her contributions to other cities above that which she receives from the outside. Situated as we are midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, with abundant railroad facilities from all directions, there is not in California another place equally desirable for the holding of conventions that draw their attendance from all portions of the state.

Fresno can easily be made the convention city of California if the proposition is taken up in the right spirit and carried forward with vigor.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It is to be hoped that when the City Trustees fix the next tax levy they will deal more liberally with the public library. This institution has steadily grown in public favor since its foundation some years ago, but its own growth has not kept pace with the requirements of the city. This has been due for the greater part to the small appropriations by successive Boards of City Trustees, but possibly if the library trustees had been a little more persistent in trying to impress the City Fathers with the importance of fostering this institution it might have thriven better. The greater part of the sums appropriated for the library the past few years has been absorbed by the running expenses, leaving but little to be expended for the purchase of books. This is why our library does not make a better showing in the number of volumes and why it is inadequate to the needs of a large and intelligent community like Fresno. We should like to see our public spirited and liberal citizens take more interest in the public library. An occasional present of a lot of choice books or a check for a substantial amount would go a good ways toward making up for the illiberality of the city. The ladies, too, have it in their power to do much for the library, and there being so many literary societies among them it would be to their advantage to give every assistance in their power toward increasing its efficiency. The library will in a few months be moved to a new building and the REPUBLICAN suggests that the removal be made the occasion for a donation party and house warming.

AMADOR and Sacramento counties have followed Fresno county in recommending the appointment of James H. Barry as railroad commissioner. The district is now practically unanimous.—*Expositor.*

It looks very much to the REPUBLICAN as if the above paragraph were deliberately intended to deceive. The *Expositor* does not often get the news, but it must know by this time that Fresno county has not recommended the appointment of James H. Barry as Railroad Commissioner in the place of Dr. Stanton, deceased. Whom Fresno county—or, to be more exact, the Fresno county Democratic central committee—has recommended is W. W. Phillips, formerly of this city. What object has the *Expositor* in misrepresenting the action of that body, and how is it that it is not at one with its party in this matter? Has war been declared between the party organ and the party organization, and is a fight for supremacy on? It looks very much like it.

HERE'S something brilliant from the Woodland *Democrat:*

In a long article contributed to the *Bulletin* of Saturday, January 15th, Arthur McEwen, the chief editorial writer of Mr. Hearst's New York *Journal*, attacks Tammany in the most virulent manner. In a signed editorial published in the *Journal* of January the 12th, which must have been written after the *Bulletin* article, Mr. McEwen roasts William J. Bryan, and the presumption is that he does it at the instigation of Croker.

It is absurd to suppose that Arthur McEwen would depilate and excoriate the Tammany boss and then allow Mr. Croker to instigate him to roast Mr. Bryan. Mr. McEwen evidently required no instigation, for his views of the leader of the New Democracy bear the impress of spontaneity and sincerity. There is nothing in them to suggest outside inspiration. By 1900 the majority of the Democrats of the country will think about W. J. Bryan as Arthur McEwen does.

WHAT has become of the national debt? We have not heard anything of late—since the last election—in the Republican papers about the way the party is paying it off. However, we can wait patiently for this horn-blowing till the beginning of the next Presidential campaign.—*Hanford Journal.*

You haven't heard anything about the increase of the national debt under the Republican administration, have you; the result so freely predicted by Democratic papers a year ago? The Republican party will resume its policy of reducing the indebtedness of the nation in due time, a course made all the more necessary because of the increased burden of debt piled up by the last Democratic administration.

WHEN J. E. White, the son of Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy at London, was arrested for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk his father claimed "diplomatic exemption" for the young man, who thus succeeded in escaping a fine. Secretary White would have set a better example by letting his son pay the fine. He ought to be reprimanded for abusing his diplomatic privileges.

THE REPUBLICAN acknowledges the receipt of the Stockton *Mail's* annual for 1898. It is a very neat publication and contains, among other handsome illustrations, a picture of Babe Bean, the Trousered Conundrum of the Slough City. Miss Bean is now a member of the *Mail* staff of writers, having succeeded Mrs. Davis, and all the *Mail* boys are "dead stuck" on her.

SCIPIO CRAIG'S Redlands *Citrograph* is now old enough to vote, and while not entitled to that cherished American privilege, will do more to influence the result at the ballot box than a whole lot of people who exercise that right. The *Citrograph* is a handsome journal and the halo of editorial light that rests upon the name is comparable only to a south of Tehachapi sunset.

SPEAKING of Fresno's recent free show the Hanford *Democrat* says:

> From the reports of the Fresno papers on the meetings of their Board of City Trustees, one would think that august body was presenting a series of farce-comedies with Trustee Spinney appearing in the role of chief comedian.

Trustee Spinney is a star in his line, but to his very excellent support must be given the credit for the funniest performances ever seen in the town.

THE *Expositor* terms its one page puff of Governor Budd's administration as "a mere act of justice." We wonder if the Governor has found out yet how high *Expositor* "justice" comes?

A CRUMBLING IDOL.

A weakness of the Democratic party is hero worship. It is to some extent the weakness of all parties, but the Democracy in its latter days has become a victim of that weakness. Uncertain and erratic as to principles, it has set up men upon a pedestal and pinned all its hopes and faith upon the wisdom and virtue of the party idol of the hour.

No dusky worshippers of wood or stone ever laid their faces more devoutly in dust before a graven image than did the Democratic party when it fell down at the feet of Grover Cleveland and hailed him as the high priest of pure, undefiled Democracy, the keeper of the ark of the covenant, the anointed of heaven and the evangel of light for all the poor, the plain and oppressed people of the republic. He was at once their Napoleon and their Moses, the captain of the hosts and the prophet of the people. It was a good long while, too, before they discovered that the thing was stuffed.

And they had hardly got through kicking the sawdust out of their Stuffed Prophet when William Bryan appeared upon the scene, a plumed knight fresh from the billowy prairies and inspiring freedom of the West, full of fire and vigor, and an intense yearning to become the Messiah of the New Democracy.

Curses for Cleveland died upon lips weary of execration and the shout went up for Bryan, and from that moment until a recent time this young and briefless lawyer from Nebraska has more than filled the place in the Democratic mind and imagination left vacant by the downfall of Cleveland. While less awesome and less venerated than his ponderous predecessor, Bryan's dash and eloquence appealed more effectively to his followers and aroused enthusiasm to its highest pitch. Cleveland once spake to them with the voice of inspiration; Bryan's battle cry was that of the fearless crusader. They again worshipped the man, but for Bryan there was less of veneration and more of admiration.

But time is passing and so is Bryan. The latest Democratic idol has been exposed to the elements and is crumbling away. The common clay of which ordinary men are made is in evidence. In the varying light under which the new statesman is passing observing Democrats see the craft of the politician, and the brave amongst them are giving voice to their knowledge. Among the first to speak his convictions is Arthur McEwen, the well known journalist. There was no more ardent supporter of Bryan in the last campaign, and his enthusiastic fealty to the Nebraskan outlived the campaign by many months. The following are some opinions regarding the Nebraskan recently expressed in the New York *Journal* by Mr. McEwen:

> The shrewdness learned in Nebraska politics is the snare in which the feet of Mr. Bryan have been caught. Observe his crafty avoidance to commit himself while the New York campaign was on. Tammany ignored 16 to 1 and passed by the Chicago platform without mention. The wisdom or unwisdom of that silence is not in point. What is in point is the obvious fact that Mr. Bryan could not but strongly disapprove the silence. The Jeffersonian Democracy, the Henry George party, indorsed the Chicago platform, and though 16 to 1 was not specified, who can question that the indorsement was far better in Mr. Bryan's sight than Tammany's dumbness? Had he followed inclination is it to be doubted that he would have condemned Tammany and encouraged the George rebels?
>
> Why did he not do this?
>
> Because Mr. Bryan is a politician, and as such respects power. He knew that Tammany's chances of success were considerably more than sixteen to one over those of the Georgeites; he knew that Tammany, winning, would have the determining voice in the selection of the New York delegation to the national convention in 1900. Therefore, though both wings wanted the aid of his indorsement, he kept still, with the inevitable consequence of offending both. That is his reward as a politician.
>
> Tammany won without Mr. Bryan and owes him nothing — a good deal less than nothing indeed—while every follower of Henry George, and every man who respects straightforwardness and courage, has for Mr. Bryan all the respect to which he is entitled under the circumstances.
>
> And his prospects for getting the New York delegation are, I should say, no worse than if he had come here and from the stump hammered Tammany for neglecting the Chicago platform.
>
> Of necessity, we draw inferences from the known. If Mr. Bryan is a foxy politician as to New York he can scarcely be an ingenuous disregarder of policy in other states. And, taking his New York measure, he is not even a fairly good politician. The good politician knows when to be daring, when to assume the virtue, if he has it not, of holding principle high above expediency. Mr Bryan, plainly, has not the capacity to play the game of politics largely. He should not play it all, but since he does play, it is a pity that he punts all over the table with white chips on the chance of picking up a delegation here and there.
>
> There are larger men in the Democratic party than Mr. Bryan. At present they keep, or are kept in the rear, for his primacy is so evident that rivalry is not invited. But it is a long time to 1900, and if Mr. Bryan shall continue to diminish, to reveal his limitations at the rate we have witnessed within the past year, he will have to fight for the nomination for which he is maneuvering, and the more he fights for it the more likelihood is there that he will lose it.
>
> Failing the broadening of Mr. Bryan, his awakening to the greatness of the battle to which his party has committed itself, a more adequate leader must in the nature of the case, appear. The attempt to confine the elemental human forces of the new Democracy to the inch-wide channel of 16 to 1 is as hopeful an enterprise as it would be to endeavor to divert the discharge of the Mississippi into the bunghole of a barrel.
>
> The issues are too fundamental and, therefore, too irresistible to be controlled or long influenced in the expression of their energy by any man who is not in thorough sympathy with them and brave enough to bind up his faith with theirs.
>
> Not division, but harmony, is the need of the Democratic party. It has room in it for all Americans who believe in equal rights, no privileges and government by the people instead of by the plutocracy. The business of a true leader should be to make entrance to the ranks easy and to strike down all artificial tests that would exclude such as have the right spirit, though they may lack faith in minor particulars of the creed of proposed policies. The 16 to 1 test of orthodoxy—this question not of bimetallism, but of ratio—has no more intimate relation with the soul of the new Democracy than the tenet of infant baptism or of infant damnation has with real Christianity. So long as Mr. Bryan is permitted to speak with authority for the party and to cry "Depart from me, ye accursed!" to all who are inclined to think that 17 to 1, 20 to 1 or 30 to 1 might possibly be safer to start with than 16 to 1, the cause of the people is in unfit hands, and the Democratic party will repel from it large numbers of patriotic men who are capable of entertaining more than one idea at a time, and who are fully as sincere as Mr. Bryan ever was in his hostility to that socialism of the rich which expresses itself in the Dingley tariff, the trusts, the syndicates, the lawless corporations—transportation and other—that appropriate the earnings of the people, keep them industrially enslaved and politically subject.
>
> The Democratic platform of 1896 demands 16 to 1. But there is nothing divine about platforms that they should be the same yesterday, today and forever. Democratic platforms have altered ere now. One of them pronounced the war to be a failure. Gettysburg was the answer to that, and the next platform took cognizance of the answer.
>
> The man who is of the opinion that a demand for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the best, the only way in which this challenge can be given, and that no citizen who does not agree with him can be allowed to fight on his side, may be admirable for his earnestness, but he is not to be congratulated on the size or shape of his head.
>
> Mr. Bryan may, if he chooses, stick like an oyster to the rock of 16 to 1, but the stream of the new Democracy will not be stationary for his sake, nor for any man's.
>
> Bryanism is a bigger thing than Bryan. And Bryanism will continue to grow, whatever Mr. Bryan may do.

That Arthur McEwen voices the sentiments of a vast multitude of Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 every unbiased observer must know. And it is not alone due to the Nebraskan's narrow views of political issues and desertion of his friends and supporters in New York that this is due. One other little matter, not of great importance in itself but of much significance as an index to Bryan's character, has to do with it. When a public man of national reputation and lofty ambition, who bases his claim to public support upon his hostility to monopoly and his fealty to the plain people, and who has gone to such lengths as Mr. Bryan has in denouncing the greed of railroad corporations, is discovered to be a willing recipient of favors from those corporations in the form of passes issued for no more substantial consideration than alleged advertising in a newspaper, in the management of which he takes no active part, his friends at once begin to question the sincerity of his hostile attitude towards these corporate oppressors of the people. To say the least of it, Mr. Bryan is not the relentless foe of corporate monopoly that he professes to be, or he would have avoided the very appearance of guile in this respect. He has money in abundance to pay his fare as common people are compelled to pay. The discriminations of the railroads against the mass of the people in favor of the rich and the great is one of the chief causes for complaint. If Mr. Bryan would be considered sincere in his professions he should practice what he preaches.

In the light of recent events it cannot be doubted that Mr. McEwen speaks the truth when he says that there are bigger men than Bryan in the Democratic party. There are a good many of them.

CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS

While celebrations and fiestas of every description have "run riot" over the state in late years, we may perhaps be pardoned for adding another to the list in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold. That event marks the beginning of a period of industrial development of both state and nation without precedent in the history of the world.

Gold was discovered in California in January of 1848; at the end of the year the reports were received with distrust in many parts of the East, but President Polk, in his annual message to congress, removed the last doubts. In signal contrast to this is the spread of the news of the Klondyke discoveries. Within a day almost after the receipt of the first news at Seattle it had become current among the people of the civilized world. While the means of communication are thus improved those of transportation are none the less so. Six weeks of 1898 has seen more accomplished than was done in the whole year of 1848. In the present year we may look for daily news from Klondyke and railroad communication despite its Arctic terrors.

To realize the difference between the year 1848 and of 1898 we must know the industrial achievements of the respective eras. The man of active memory living in both of these years has seen that which has not been seen in any other hundred years of history. This is the age of mechanical invention, and its influence is felt in every department of human affairs. So in her jubilee celebration California may well look to other sources than the mere discovery of gold for the cause of her prosperity, but she will ever recognize that discovery as the great starting point of her industrial growth.

IT seems that the FRESNO REPUBLICAN approves the plan lately advanced here to bring easterners to the San Joaquin valley from Los Angeles, where many of them are wintering. No doubt it would be a capital scheme—if Fresno can get them. Los Angeles has qualities that seem rather drawing to the frozen easterner.—*Los Angeles Times.*

It has, indeed; so has the San Joaquin valley, though the fact is not so widely known. In addition to its desirable winter climate the San Joaquin valley also has a vast area of the most fertile and productive soil lying out of doors, which can be secured in small or large tracts by the home seeker at prices that will astonish him because of their cheapness after his investigation of real estate values in the more widely advertised section known as Southern California. It is desirable that the annual influx of visitors to California should become more widely distributed in order that the varied resources of the state may become more generally known. It is for this reason that the REPUBLICAN favors the inauguration of cheap excursions from Los Angeles into the San Joaquin valley.

THE evening paper says it wants a building ordinance for this city that cannot be amended every time a city trustee sells a wheelbarrowful of brick. This is another specimen of the *Expositor's* disregard for facts. The trustees have brick enough; it's the other fellows who only have "wheelbarrowfuls."

REV. EDWARDS DAVIS' challenge to Rev. Peter C. York to devastate the country with a debating trip has not been accepted. The Lord is sometimes merciful to His unworthy children.

A VICIOUS BUSINESS.

Speaking of pool rooms and race track gambling in general the Stockton *Mail* says:

> The city of San Francisco is debauched by these race tracks. The evil they do is enormous and far-reaching. The good they do is nil. They add nothing to the state's wealth. They are first, last and all the time pure gambling games. We would really like to know why the newspapers and the preachers of San Francisco fear to attack this evil. As for the *Mail*, it believes in fair play. We are opposed to opening gambling resorts. But if a few rich men of San Francisco are to be permitted to run a wide open, demoralizing, swindling gambling game under the guise of horse-racing we insist that the less demoralizing and more honest games of faro, keno and the like should be let to run wide open too. On what meat have these race track proprietors fed that they are any better before the law than other gambling-hell proprietors?

But the *Mail* must be aware that it is not in San Francisco alone that the potent pull of these rich gamblers is sufficient to secure special privileges, immunity from the operation of ordinances enacted for their suppression. In the poolrooms of Fresno a counterpart of the race track gambling of San Francisco is daily enacted, and the "influence" of the gamblers is such that men who formerly opposed them are now found among their apologists or open defenders.

In the patrons of these gambling rooms are represented all classes and conditions of men, from the artisan, the clerk and the day laborer risking their hard earnings on a chance in which their own skill or judgment has no part, to men of business and affairs to whom the infatuation of gambling has become stronger than their interest in matters which demand their attention. It is the place of all places in Fresno where financial wrecks are made, reputations lost, characters weakened or destroyed and where the current of evil flows unchecked and undiminished by a single mitigating obstruction.

The Stockton paper does not in the slightest degree overestimate the enormity of this evil and the extent of its debauching and destroying influence. If, then, it is surprising that it is countenanced and supported in a city like San Francis, where large property interests are involved, how much more surprising is it that mere agencies—the bare evil without any semblance of excuse for its existence—can invade a community like Fresno and entrench itself behind influences that secure for it considerations not provided by the ordinances of the county.

The poolrooms of Fresno are a disgrace to the community and a vicious evil, against which will shortly come such a revolt on the part of the public that men who are now lending to them their aid and influence will be only too anxious to have their records blotted out and forgotten.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

It is of course absurd to talk seriously of abolishing the State Railroad Commission because it has been worsted in a battle with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. A commission having supervision over transportation companies and the right to regulate fares and freight charges is an absolute necessity in every state, and there is a well-founded impression that California needs a body of this kind more than most of the other commonwealths. Ample powers should be given to railroad commissions, and a perusal of section 22 of article XII of the Constitution of California will convince the reader that the commissioners of this state have no cause for complaint on this score.

The Railroad Commissioners of California have the power, and it is their duty, to establish rates of charge for the transportation of passengers and freight by railroad or other transportation companies; to examine the books, records and papers of such companies; to hear and determine complaints against railroad and other transportation companies, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, take testimony, and punish for contempt of their orders and processes, in the same manner and to the same extent as courts of record, and enforce their decisions and correct abuses through the medium of the courts. Said commissioners shall also prescribe a uniform system of accounts to be kept by all such corporations and companies. Any railroad corporation or transportation company which fails or refuses to conform to the rates established by the commissioners, or fails to keep its accounts in accordance with the system prescribed by the commission shall be fined not exceeding $20,000 for each offense; and every officer, agent or employe who violates the provisions of this section is liable to a fine not exceeding $5000 and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year. The constitution further provides that in all controversies, civil or criminal, the rates of fares and freights established by the commission shall be deemed conclusively just and reasonable, and in any action against such corporation or company for damages sustained by charging excessive rates, the plaintiff, in addition to the actual damage, may, in the discretion of the judge or jury, recover exemplary damages. The legislature may, in addition to any penalties prescribed in this section, enforce it by forfeiture of charter or otherwise, and may confer such further powers on the commissioners as shall be necessary to enable them to perform their duties.

These provisions are certainly clear enough and it will seem to most people that the Commissioners should be able to accomplish a good deal under them. If they have failed it was either because of their own lack of energy or the friendliness of the courts towards the railroads, or both. In the case complained of by the Commissioners the courts seem to be to blame, though it by no means appears that the Commissioners have displayed the energy or persistence they should have done. Let the responsibility for the failure to carry out the plain provisions of the constitution be fixed, and then let the people wait for the opportunity to punish their unfaithful servants—be they Commissioners, Superior Judges or Supreme Judges. If, however, there are defects in the law, let them be remedied at the earliest opportunity and, if necessary, amplify the powers of the Commissioners.

TENNESSEE sweet potato whisky is the latest thing in the red licker line. The name is suggestive of moonshine.

THE London *Times* is not classed as a yellow newspaper, but if it gives its readers much alleged information of the kind conveyed in the following paragraph from its columns its reputation for reliability is liable to suffer, on this side of the big water at least:

> "Chicago has at last, in a characteristically Western manner, solved the scorcher problem. Henceforth cyclists who ride too rapidly in the streets of the city are to be shot. Such is the order which has gone forth to the police."

Doubtless many of the readers of the London paper believe it to be a fact that untamed bicycle riders are shot in Chicago. They are entitled to the information that this is not true, however, but that the more humane system has been adopted of employing half-breed cowboys to run the scorchers down and catch them with elk skin riatas. Their captors then string them up to the nearest lamp-post and the expense of powder and shot is saved. The London paper is mistaken in its opinion that Chicago is a wild and woolly town of the prairie, with no sense of economy or the eternal fitness of things.

AS MAY be seen in another column, the FRESNO REPUBLICAN approves the plan lately advanced here to bring easterners to the San Joaquin valley from Los Angeles, where many of them are wintering. The REPUBLICAN is generally level-headed—politics not counted—and is often right. Its commendation means something.—*Bakersfield Californian.*

The REPUBLICAN'S commendation means something for the reason that it does not commend—either in business or politics—except where it believes that commendation is deserved. The proposed cheap excursions into this valley would certainly be a good thing, and Bakersfield has shown a commendable spirit of enterprise by taking the lead in the effort to make arrangements for them. Whether it is successful or not, the effort is in the right direction, and shows that the coming of the Valley road has created a sentiment and a determination in the town at the head of the valley that makes a progressive community. Speaking of politics, it would be well for all concerned if political prejudice and foolish political bickering were eliminated from matters that have no political significance.

THE Los Angeles *Herald* says that the capitalists of the country are refusing to invest in industrial enterprises because of the continued fall in the prices of everything except gold. As the prices of industrial products, with very few exceptions, have advanced during the past year and show no tendency towards a decline, it would seem that the Los Angeles paper has raked up an old editorial from the time of the Cleveland regime and neglected to make the alterations necessary to fit present conditions. Either wheat and wool and live stock and many manufactured product have appreciated in price, or gold has depreciated, which amounts to the same thing. The *Herald* must have been in a trance for the past twelve months.

THE REPUBLICAN trembles to think of the possible result if the *Delta Lyre* should be seized by writers' cramp some day just before the fourth stanza is ground out. If a cog should slip things would certainly go to smash.

RANDOM REMARKS.

A real estate dealer of Princeton, N. J., declares that since ex-President Cleveland came there to live the value of real estate has increased 50 per cent. Perhaps an equally remarkable fact is that the ex-President has not increased in value.

Mrs. Monroe Salisbury, it is reported, expunged a San Francisco society bud's name from the Fortnightly Club's invitation list because the bud's papa would not lend her $3000. Don't blame her; it's enough to make any one mad to be refused $3000.

"Kid" McCoy is the latest addition to the galaxy of polite letter writers, which contains such talented stars as James Corbett and Roberto Fitzsimmons. The gentlemen of the ring appear to be gradually coming to the conclusion that the pen is mightier than the fist.

That was certainly a shabby reception which President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic received upon his arrival at San Francisco. If Mr. Dole wants to play even let him join that large and discerning class of people who have pronounced San Francisco a jay town.

The appraisers of the Fair estate find that instead of being worth thirty or forty million dollars the value of the estate is only about twelve millions. The three children of the late millionaire deserve our sincere sympathy in their terrible disappointment. Let us hope that these poor orphans will be able to scrape along some way with their small inheritance.

It is reported that President McKinley is disappointed at the small response to the appeal for funds for the relief of starving Cubans. It's evident that the President doesn't understand the situation. What we great-minded Americans want is to see the Cubans secure their independence: we can't waste any thought on the Cuban stomach.

The United States supreme court has decided that a suicide committed by a sane person is a risk not legally covered by life insurance. The decision is a vile one. There are already too many loopholes that enable life insurance companies to evade their obligations, and things will soon come to such a pass that the companies will argue that they should pay no policy in any case where the policy holder failed to ask their permission to die. Many of our insurance companies are worse than the scribes, whom Christ accused of "devouring widows' houses."

Anna Held, one of the idols of the Parisian dudes, who is at present playing in this country, decided to prove to a doubting public that the statement of her managers that she takes milk baths was the truth and nothing but the truth. In accordance with this decision therefore, while at Pittsburgh last Wednesday, she jumped into a bath tub filled with milk and invited representatives of the press to gaze upon her. Not one refused the invitation, but all that they saw of the charming Anna was her head, which she kept above water—milk, I mean, though there isn't much difference between them except in the matter of opacity. Now, the question is how could the reporters tell that Anna was really all there, inasmuch as they could not see through the milk? It seems to me that the press representatives were called in too late.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
FACTORY-SAN FRANCISCO-CAL.
COPPER RIVETED
TRADE MARK
OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS.
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
EMPLOY OVER 350 GIRLS.

The Associated Press, that peerless chronicler of the doings of rich men, informs us that George Gould earned $2 last Tuesday by serving on the United States grand jury at Trenton, N.J. It's a wonder that the Western Union telegraph poles didn't topple over as this startling information sped over the wires. The A.P. seems to know what kind of news its patrons want.

An exchange thinks that England's courtesy in deciding that the Vice-President of the United States shall be permitted to take precedence of the British ambassador at Washington dinners deserves some token of grateful appreciation. To be sure it does. Why, England might have decided that the Vice-President should not be invited to dinner at all. Her consideration in this important matter is another proof that blood is thicker than water.

Nat Goodwin, low comedian and high reprobate, is again wifeless. His 'steenth spouse sued him for a divorce recently and on Wednesday she was granted a decree. She may marry again, but Nat may not—at least in the state of New York. However, he may marry in any other state, and those who know Nat believe he will do so in at least five. It will take something more drastic than a legal process to keep Mr. Goodwin in a state of single blessedness.

Another decision in favor of an insurance company. Dr. J. C. McClother of Kansas City, who had taken out an accident policy for $5000 in the Provident Mutual Accident Company of Philadelphia, took poison, mistaking it for medicine, some time ago and died. The company refused to pay the policy and the widow brought suit against it. The United States circuit court of Missouri decided against the widow on the ground that death from poisoning was not an accident within the meaning of the word in the policy! Are all insurance companies swindling concerns?

Ambassador Hay and family have left London for Egypt, where they will spend a month or two seeing the sights. They might spend the whole term of McKinley's administration there and it is doubtful if American interests would suffer. These embassies are a useless expense and should be abolished. What little diplomatic work they do could be done equally well by the consuls-general. The chief duties of our ambassadors are to make after-dinner speeches, wine and dine foreign statesmen and shine in society. All this may be very delightful to the ambassadors and foreign officialdom, but the people who pay can hardly be expected to view it with supreme satisfaction. As our relations with foreign countries are almost altogether of a commercial character, it would be economy to abolish the $17,500 embassies and substitute commercial experts at a salary of $20,000. Such representatives would be of real use to this country, even though they could not write doggerel and make after-dinner speeches.

R. M. M.

THE GERRYMANDER.

Ohio Democrats Would Like to See it Work.

COLUMBUS, January 20. — Senator Finck's bill to gerrymander the congressional districts of the state was introduced in the legislature before adjournment today. The main purpose of the bill, and Mr. Finck frankly acknowledged it, is to legislate Congressman Grosvenor out of office and put a Democrat in his place.

Consequently Mr. Grosvenor's district, the Eleventh, is almost completely changed. But beyond this there is a revision suggested in the make-up of the Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth districts. The famous old Eighteenth district, from which President McKinley was elected to congress, is restored. Upon the vote of 1896 Democrats would have carried the proposed Eleventh district by 1865 and upon the vote of 1892 by 1486.

Congressman Grosvenor, however claims he could carry the district as rearranged. The bill is one of the direct results of the anti-Hanna combine and the Democrats claim they can pass it with the aid of the Republican bolters.

STILL UNSETTLED.

More Anti-Hebrew Demonstrations in France.

PARIS, January 20.—Over 2000 students marched to the Hotel Des Invalides today, some raising shouts of "Vive L'Empereur." They then crossed the bridges, where the police divided them into bodies. One made a demonstration in front of the Pepiniere barracks (Caserne de la Pepiniere) and the other, numbering 500, gathering in front of M. Zola's house with the usual cries. The police finally dispersed them, after making thirty arrests.

There has been an anti-Jewish demonstration at Rouen. Another student demonstration has taken place at Algiers. It was dispersed several times.

Many arrests were made and there were frequent fights in the Jewish market place, where several persons were slightly injured.

Altogether there have been 115 arrests today, and many of those arrested were kept in custody.

At Rouen the police charged on the students, but failed to disperse them. The troops have been confined to the barracks and the police occupy the streets in force.

Joe McCarthy of Santa Cruz is in town. He will be remembered as one of the star players in the REPUBLICAN baseball team last summer.

BORN.

MANLEY—In this city, January 18, 1898, to the wife of Frank Manley, a son.

FINCHER—In Fresno, January 7, 1898, to the wife of Frank Fincher, a daughter.

SHERWOOD—In Fresno, January 19, 1898, to the wife of R. L. Sherwood, twin girls.

THOMAS—In this city, January 20, 1898, to the wife of Harry A. Thomas, a son.

NOYES—Near Fresno, January 21, 1898, to the wife of F. R. Noyes, a son.

MARRIED.

CHANCE—CAMPBELL—In Fresno, January 19, 1898, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Alice G. Lambert, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating, William A. Chance and Miss Jessie M. Campbell, both of this city.

DIED.

HENDERSON—In this city, January 19, 1898, Mrs. C. K. Henderson, aged 79 years.

IS NOW COMPLETE

The List of Election Officers.

Auditor Barnum in Need of Help — Works Nights and Sundays.

The Board of Supervisors were busy allday yesterday in revising and completing the list of officers for the primary election. The lists submitted by the three recognized political parties were not complete in all of the seventy-three precincts, and the board had to add names in the incomplete precincts. An effort was made to give the different parties equal representation where new names were added to the lists, but in several instances the politics of the men selected had to be guessed at.

Auditor H. E. Barnum, whose semi-annual report was called for some time ago, submitted the following communication to the board, but the body did not find time to act upon it yesterday:

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Fresno county, California—Gentlemen: I find it will be impossible for me to have the detailed semi-annual report ready for your February meeting without help.

"The notices sent out by the Tax Collector to the effect that the state was calling for deeds to a vast amount of delinquent property has so increased the work of this office that I have had little time to devote to it. The receipts from this source to date during the month will foot up to between $1200 and $1500, and considering the fact that the redemptions were mostly small amounts it has taken considerable time for it. In fact, I have had all I could do to keep the work of the office up and make any progress at all on the report, working as I have nearly every night and Sunday.

Respectfully,

"H. E. BARNUM, Auditor.

"By J. M. BRAMLETT, Deputy."

The redemptions referred to are for property which was sold in 1891 to the state for delinquent taxes. After five years the state acquires a title to the land unless it is sooner redeemed, and hence those whose property was sold are now redeeming it in order to save it from going to the state.

Auditor Barnum stated to a REPUBLICAN reporter that between 25 and 30 redemptions are rushing into his office every day, which greatly increases the amount of labor involved in compiling this semi-annual statement. He said that it would be necessary for him to be allowed an extra deputy for ten days in order to have the report ready for the February meeting of the board, but that if the Supervisors would wait for his report until the following session he would not need any extra help.

The board will act upon the Auditor's communication today.

CHARITY GAME OF BALL.

A Large Attendance Expected at Athletic Park Sunday.

The charity game of baseball at Athletic park Sunday afternoon between the Kutner-Goldstein and Hermann teams will attract a large crowd. Several of the old REPUBLICAN players will take part in the game and the crackejacks of the contesting teams will give them a strong support. All the players are experienced men on the diamond and one of the most interesting games of the season will be witnessed.

The Kutner-Goldsteins and Hermanns have been rivals for some time past and there will be a hot contest from start to finish, as the teams will play for the championship. The Victors ball team will challenge the winning team.

The proceeds from the game will be presented to the orphanage and there should be the largest crowd in attendance ever seen at Athletic park.

"Husk" Chance will play first base for the Kutner-Goldsteins, and as this will be perhaps his last appearance in Fresno for some time many will attend to witness his playing. Chance will leave next month for the East, where he will play with the Chicago team.

Following will be the lineup:

Hermanns.		K-G Co's.
Monroe	pitcher	Hayes
Brown	catcher	White
Waggoner	first base	Chance
Burleigh	second base	Schwartz
Decker	third base	Machen
Hanlon	shortstop	Bence
Broad	left field	Wright
Monroe	center field	Kesner
Stergos	right field	Garris

A CHINATOWN MOB.

Celestials Become Excited Over a Quarrel in a Gambling Den.

For a while last night it looked as if there would be a riot in Chinatown. Three Chinamen were in a den gambling and became involved in a dispute because one thought the others were trying to cheat him.

The quarrel attracted the attention of several hundred Chinamen who were in the places of business on China alley. The excited celestials came running out of cellars and holes in the wall and congregated around the den where the Chinamen were quarreling.

The officers thought that a highbinder outbreak was about to take place and hurried to the scene. Policemen Russell and Myrtengreen and Special Officers Ragsdale and Rapelje forced their way through the mob and entered the gambling den.

The policemen arrested the three Chinamen who were quarreling and the mob dispersed.

The Murphies and O'Neills.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—Mrs. Nora Helen Gertrude O'Neill Murphy of London, England, through her attorney, Elliott McAllistry, is endeavoring to collect $10,617 from her late husband, Betram Samuel Joseph Finnistone O'Neill Murphy, formerly of San Francisco, on account of alimony which she alleges is due and unpaid. To enforce this claim she has placed an attachment on the interest which she says Mr. Murphy owns in the Murphy block and improvements at the corner of Market and Jones streets in this city.

"Uncle" Burks Seriously Ill.

N. B. Burks, better known to his many friends as "Uncle" Burks, is seriously ill at his residence on J and Tuolumne streets. He has been ailing for some time, but has recently taken a turn for the worse and but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Ollie Fiske, deputy sheriff of Mariposa county, will return to Coulterville this morning.

JAILED AT LAST

Arrest of Joaquin Avila at Mendota.

Eluded the Officers for Eighteen Months.

He is Wanted in Coulterville for Stealing Cattle From a Widow.

From Thursday's Daily.

Joaquin Avila, a Mexican for whom the Mariposa officers had been searching for the last eighteen months, was arrested at Mendota the other day by a constable there who notified Sheriff Prouty of Mariposa county of the fact.

The Sheriff, accompanied by Deputy Ollie Fiske, arrived here yesterday morning and went to Mendota, where they took charge of the man for whom they had been looking for a year and a half. The prisoner was the head of a band of notorious cattle thieves who had been operating around Coulterville, and few herds escaped them before the officers succeeded in rounding them up and landing one of the gang in San Quentin.

At the time the man now doing time was arrested, Avila fled the country before he could be caught. He managed to successfully elude the officers, as he was secreted by his contrymen who are always willing to assist any of their race who are hunted by the officers.

He was employed at Mendota shearing sheep, and was thus engaged when the Constable arrested him. He is known as a desperate fellow, and had he not been taken by surprise it is believed that he would have made a fight.

The particular offense of which Avila is charged is that of stealing nine head of cattle from a widow, Mrs. Ronjil, also a native of Mexico. She had been missing cattle for some time and Avila and another vaquero in her employ were suspected. One night they drove nine head away, and the officers found where they had sold a steer at La Grange and another at Hornitas. Following up that clew a strong case was worked up against the men.

The member of the gang who was convicted was sentenced to seven years in San Quentin, and the Mariposa officers say their case against Avila is equally strong, if not more so. They state that should he be convicted other arrests of implicated persons will follow.

Deputy Fiske will leave this morning for Coulterville with his prisoner, while Sheriff Prouty will not return until this evening.

LEFT IN DOUBT

The Republican Supervisors Ignored.

The Democratic Majority Refuses Them Even Scant Courtesy.

The Democratic triumvirate of the Board of Supervisors—Messrs. Sayre, Manly and Ward — have got to running things without any regard to the two Republican members of the board. Yesterday the triumvirate concluded to go out on a little business, and they picked up and went without even doing the Republican representatives the courtesy of telling them where they were going or when they would be back. They didn't say in so many words to Messrs. Garrett and Rose "You sit here until we return, and be good boys," but the three looked as much as they left the chamber together.

"Where're they gone?" asked Rose of Garrett.

"Blessed if I know," said Garrett.

"Guess we ain't in on that."

"Guess not."

After a while the supervisors returned, Chairman Sayre resuming his seat and setting the machinery of the board in action again.

Rose looked questioningly at Garrett and the latter returned the glance, as much as to say, "Hanged if I know what's up."

It was ascertained afterward that the trio called upon Tax Collector Moodey and made arrangements to leave the vacancy unfilled that was caused by the resignation of Henry Johannsen. If the work should pile up so that another deputy was needed, it was understood that the Tax Collector would have to make a request on the board for a man in Mr. Johannsen's place.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Garrett may or may not have approved of the action of their three colleagues. They didn't say. They were not allowed to have any say, and that it just where they have a kick. They were ignored.

To Drill With Regulars.

The Second brigade, N. G. C., may participate in the field day maneuvers at the Presidio military reservation on Washington's birthday. General Muller is considering the matter of the Sixth regiment participating with the regular troops in the drills on that day. It would cost about $4000 to transport the regiment to San Francisco and it is thought that this amount might be raised in San Francisco.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness. Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Stop that cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Constipation it's the Best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy; sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, cor. Mariposa and K streets.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

INDICATIONS OF MURDER

Mysterious Death of C. W. Russell.

Left Firebaugh With a Negro, Who is Missing.

Found Yesterday in a West Side Ditch -- Was a Hunter.

From Thursday's Daily.

Coroner G. L. Long received word yesterday from Firebaugh that a man had been found dead near that place, and the indications were that he was murdered.

The coroner immediately notified District Attorney Snow in regard to the case and in company with Deputy District Attorney Williams he left on the 6:15 freight for Firebaugh where he held an inquest last night. J. W. Gearhart, court stenographer, left on the 11:40 train in order to be present at the investigation and take the testimony.

The name of the dead man was not ascertained until the Coroner arrived at Firebaugh, and the hurried investigations last night strengthened the impression that he had died from foul means.

It was learned that the dead man was named C. W. Russell and that his home was near Kingsburg. He was a hunter, and last Tuesday left Firebaugh at 5 p. m. in company with a negro, whose name is not known. The people in the West Side village noticed the negro because of his peculiar appearance, as he had long hair and was a rough-looking fellow.

On Wednesday Russell's body was found, six miles north of Firebaugh, in a ditch. The bruises on his head and body and the general indications pointed to murder.

The negro was missing and no one observed the murdered man and his companion after they left Firebaugh on Tuesday. It is believed that the negro had a disagreement with Russell and killed him and then placed the body in the ditch in order to give the appearance of accidental death by drowning.

The Fresno officers received a message last night to be on the lookout for the negro, as it is believed he came across the country this way. The officers were not furnished with the negro's name, but were instructed to watch for a colored man with long hair, and wearing overalls.

ALFALFA CLUB.

Discusses the Weather at Col. Trevelyan's.

The Drought Broken and Pantagruelian Thirsts Completely Satisfied.

The members of the Alfalfa Club were the guests of Colonel H. A. Trevelyan at the Barton Estate vineyard Wednesday evening and held a special meeting of unusual length and interest. As is the custom of the club, the business meeting was preceded by a feast and on this occasion it is but proper to term it banquet.

Colonel Trevelyan, the "Grand Symposiarch," presided at the head of the table and stated that owing to the unprecedented want of rainfall during the present season, it had been deemed advisable to call a special meeting of the club for the purpose of "wetting down a check," as it was plain that further dependence on Providence and Weather Observer Bolton would be futile. The latter being present coincided in this opinion and advised the club to proceed at once and irrigate jointly and severally and persistently.

The members present were Colonel Trevelyan, Charles Riddle, Jack Wilkinson, Earnest Thompson, George Harrison, Willie Hamilton (special artist), T. R. Hunt, Esqr., County Physician Dr. J. D. Davidson, Augustus C. Eisen of the Eisen vineyard, Judge W. D. Crichton, Hon. N. L. F. Bachman, Dan Brown, Jr., James Gordon Ferguson, Mayor of Clovis, and United States Observer J. P. Bolton.

The courses were interspersed with witty stories and toasts by various members, each being duly introduced by a temporary toastmaster. Colonel Trevelyan's health was drunk standing, accompanied by the usual vocal assertion that "He is a jolly good fellow." Judge Crichton delivered an eloquent address, entitled "What I Know About Raising Alfalfa," that provoked cadent tears along with the applause.

Then "Recording Angel" Bachman added to the grief by "dropping into verse in a friendly way," like Silas Wegg, in the following paraphrase:

SHERRY WINE.

I will drink this amber-hued,
  Aromatic sherry
To the girl I loved and wooed—
  Modest maiden merry—
Loved and wooed so long ago:
When it was I scarce may know.

I will drink to those old times
  When to breathe was pleasure:
When my pulse in rythmic rhymes
  Beat to love's own measure:
When the dreams of youth were mine,
Amber-hued like sherry wine.

From the goblet I will drain
  Time's forgotten flavor,
Taste those golden days again,
  Sweetened by Love's flavor,
While I feel the draught divine
Warming all my blood-like wine.

What if love be at an end,
  Life no longer merry?
Here a true and trusty friend,
  Good old Barton sherry;
Truer than my love, I know,
Many, many years ago!

The banquet ended, the club repaired to the parlors for the transaction of business, and Colonel Trevelyan was re-elected "Symposiarch" for the ensuing year, and Gus Eisen to be his deputy. It was decided that there should be another special meeting of the club at an early date, just as soon as the signs are right. The remainder of the evening was devoted to music, song and recitations.

It was ordered that ex-Supervisor Wickersham and Supervisor Garrett, who were absent without excuse, should each be fined a bale of hay. The party broke up after a pleasant evening with congratulations and best wishes of the club for the host, Colonel Trevelyan.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WAS NOT MURDER

C. W. Russell Suffocated in Mud.

Met a Strange Death While Drunk.

Lost His Life While Pursuing the Man Who Robbed Him.

A coroner's jury was roused out of bed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, witnesses were awakened, and an inquest was held over the remains of C. W. Russell, the hunter whose dead body was found face downward in a canal last Tuesday afternoon, about six miles from Firebaugh.

As stated in yesterday morning's REPUBLICAN, the case presents several peculiar aspects, and indications of foul play were apparent, but the coroner's jury after the investigation returned a verdict of death from suffocation in semi-liquid mud.

Coroner Long, Assistant District Attorney Williams and Official Reporter Gearhart were present and assisted in the inquest.

The facts as elicted were these: Russell was a market hunter, who had a cabin on the bank of a slough about six miles from Firebaugh. He took game to market about three times a week and was thoroughly familiar with the road. When he was stupid with liquor his horse always brought him home safely.

He went to Firebaugh last Tuesday and cashed a check for $7.10. He spent about $3 for groceries, and then went over to Hogan's saloon and started to drink freely. He stayed there two hours, but the money he spent there did not exceed $2.

He was just about ready to go when a negro walked into the place—the same dusky fellow who has since disappeared and who was for a time suspected of murder.

"Why, hello, Russell," he said.

Russell returned the salutation quite as cordially, calling the colored man by name, thus showing that he was acquainted with him. None of those who heard the conversation, however, could recall the name by which Russell addressed his colored friend.

The negro finally asked Russell to loan him enough money to get supper. The intoxicated hunter refused to do that, but in a burst of hospitality asked the colored man to go to his cabin and spend a few days with him. The negro accepted the invitation, and the two started off together. By that time, however, Russell was so unsteady from drink that he had to be assisted into his buckboard.

An effort was made at the inquest to ascertain how much money Russell had when he left the saloon. He had a large Durham tobacco sack full of silver, and it was estimated by Tom Conway, the bartender, that it would hold at least $20. After leaving the saloon they went to Miller & Lux's store, where Russell made some purchases. It was estimated that he had $10 or $11 when he and his black companion started for the cabin, and there was no place on the road where they could spend any more money. When the body was found, however, only 50 cents was in the dead man's pockets—three dimes and four nickels. The negro was gone, and the theory that was generally accepted at the inquest was that the negro had robbed Russell, and the latter had met his death while pursuing the fellow, leaving the county road to drive after him.

The colored man and the hunter parted company somewhere between the Poso ranch and Russell's cabin, which are about two and a half miles apart. The two were observed to pass the Poso ranch. They were seen there by a man named Bradley, and it was just growing dark then. After passing the ranch mentioned the wagon left the county road and followed the creek for a little distance, whereupon the vehicle again took the highway. The buckboard crossed the creek and followed its course for a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Then Russell attempted to cross back again, but he drove down a sudden declivity of two and a half feet and was pitched forward, as it is believed, over the dashboard and face downward into the mud.

It is believed that the supposed robbery occurred at the point where the wagon first left the county road, and the subsequent course was that taken by Russell in his pursuit of the negro.

The horse waited on the side of the creek all night, and it was the patient animal standing there that attracted the attention of Frank Smith, who found the body. Russell lay face downward in the mud, which was up to his ears, and beneath him was his shotgun, the stock of which was pressed close under his right arm.

That is one of the facts which led the coroner's jury to believe that Russell was driving over the country in pursuit of the negro, as the position of man and gun showed that he had the fire-arm in readiness to shoot. True the gun was not loaded, but in his drunken condition Russell might have forgot all about that. Anyway, when the two started out the weapon was in the bed of the buckboard, and Russell must have taken it for some purpose.

Russell lay flat on his stomach, his feet about two feet from the embankment and his face well out toward the middle of the creek. His face was buried in the mud, and his left arm was folded under his breast.

The negro who is believed to have robbed Russell of about $10 is described as being about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weight about 140 pounds, and is jetty black. He has not the characteristic thick lips of the race, but, on the contrary, his lips are noticeably thin. He wore a black slouch hat, somewhat torn, a tattered old coat of a brownish color and a pair of blue overalls. Mr. Cashing, a barber of Firebaugh, knows him by sight and had seen him in this city three or four times. He "hung around" the Rochon saloon, corner of F and Tulare streets, and was often seen with a colored barber named Milton Brown and a colored chum of the latter.

The deceased was between 35 and 38 years of age, and was unmarried. He has relatives living in Kingsburg, and a man named Warren, commonly known as "Shorty" Warren, living at Cole slough in this county, is also related to him.

The officers have not found the negro, and it is believed by them that they could not make out a case against him, even for robbery, if they should find him.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

R. F. Bal vs. Crescent Canal Company; judgment for plaintiff as per stipulation of attorneys.

T. R. Mens vs. W. J. Weir; case tried and taken under advisement.

Mrs. M. E. Ford, Raddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

THE HUNDRED THOUSAND CLUB

The Park Proposition Discussed

And a Resolution Anent It Passed.

A Move to Make Fresno a City of the Fourth Class.

The Hundred Thousand Club met last night and discussed grapes, the park and a Mayor for Fresno.

The first speaker to be heard from on the park proposition was Attorney M. V. Ashbrook. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he would have to speak of the matter in a general way, as he was not familiar with the land that had been offered conditionally by Messrs. Roeding and Weihe.

"Considering the situation of Fresno," he said, "and its hot spell in the summer, I think it goes without saying that we need a larger park than the one which now surrounds the court house. When I first visited this city, in 1882 when it was a village, it was without any shrubbery or vegetation, and there was little protection from the extreme heat of the sun. The planting of trees and the establishment of the small court house park helped a great deal, increasing the pleasure of living and adding greatly to the attractiveness of the town. The only question is where should the proposed park be located. It should be a park that the people will indorse and sustain the action of the City Trustees who undertake to make a recreation ground for the public. The present administration, it seems to me, can only appropriate money to carry on the work for one year, for should they undertake to bind future trustees the latter might repudiate the proposition."

For that reason the speaker thought that the City Trustees would be justified in not accepting the conditions imposed by Messrs. Roeding and Weihe.

E. F. Bernhard was also opposed to that proposition, which, he claimed, had the effect of compelling the city to practically buy the land by expending $25,000 on it.

The speaker told how the cemetery committee of the Masons had planted black acacia trees in that vicinity and how they were cut through at the surface of the ground by gophers. He mentioned that fact as a warning to the adherents of the offered site for the park. He suggested a tract of 160 acres belonging to White & Campbell, situated at the end of McKenzie avenue and near Arlington heights. It could be purchased for $20,000 of 4 per cent bonds. It was sub-irrigated, and trees would almost spring up there over night.

J. W. Shanklin took issue with Mr. Bernhard. His idea of a suitable tract for a park was high, dry land, which was well drained. Anywhere along the sand ridge north of town was well adapted to park purposes, he said. Land where children could sprawl upon the grass, without their anxious mothers fearing that they would take cold. The only serious objection which Mr. Shanklin had to the site offered was the conditions attached to the grant. He believed that the expenditure of $5000 a year would be too burdensome. He would like to see the requirement changed so that the city might spend $1000 for twenty years.

The consideration of other sites was dropped out of the question after a more or less drifting discussion, and the issue was brought squarely before the meeting by the following resolution, offered by Mr. Bernhard:

"*Resolved*, that the Hundred Thousand Club indorses the proposition made by Messrs. Roeding and Weihe to present to the city of Fresno a tract of land for a public park, provided the conditions of the gift are such that the city can in justice to itself and the taxpayers accept it."

The motion evoked a great deal of discussion. It was twice amended, but finally passed in its original form. A. L. Hobbs objected to it on the ground that it left the matter practically as it was before. He thought that it should either recommend or take the opposite action on Roeding and Weihe's offer.

Mr. Ashbrook suggested an amendment to the effect that the city be given an absolute deed to the property after expending $5000 on it the first year, arguing that the donors would be perfectly safe, as after an expenditure of that amount the city could not afford to allow the park to go to ruin.

An amendment to the amendment was then offered to the effect that if the city should refuse to maintain the park in proper form after the first year the land should revert to the original owners. Both amendments were defeated after a close vote. George A. Smith had his vote against the resolution entered on the minutes.

Mr. Bernhard called the club's attention to the grape industry in New York, where the product was handled by a central concern known as the Chautauqua and Erie Company, which shipped nearly a million dollars worth of grapes last year. He thought such an establishment would be a good thing for Fresno county. The matter was discussed at some length.

Mr. Hobbs brought up a matter which was of much importance, being nothing less than to change the class of Fresno as a city. Fresno is now a city of the fifth class, but the gentleman thought that steps should be taken to bring it into the fourth class, as its population would easily admit of the change. A city of the fourth class is entitled to have a mayor, and action was immediately taken upon the suggestion. It was moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the method of procedure, which is by petition to the City Trustees. Chairman Glass named Messrs. Bernhard, Hobbs and George A. Smith.

The Wood Estate Contest.

The contest over the estate of Colonel R. G. Wood, deceased, was on trial before Judge Risley yesterday. The petitioners were Thomas W., Robert E. and David H. Wood, who were represented by Snow & Freman, while the contestants were Albert F. and Charles H. Wood, who were represented by Frank H. Short. The case was submitted on briefs.

Douglas S. Cone of Red Bluff is in Fresno.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

MANY DOG TEAMS

Fresno Canines Being Trained.

Will Haul Supplies to the Klondyke.

Fresno People Who Will Join the Rush For the Golden Treasure.

The rush for the Klondyke gold fields will begin next month. Lured by tales of fabulous wealth, thousands of people from every clime will face the cold north wind and start across the Dyea trail by way of Lake Linderman and thence down the frozen Yukon to Dawson some 580 miles.

With everything favorable the trip means thirty or forty days' travel over the ice and snow. The trail will be rough and the hardiest prospectors will falter many times while making the race for gold. It will be necessary for the gold-seekers to live upon the trail, camping where night or exhaustion overtakes them. Even those provided with the warmest clothing and sleeping bags will suffer from the intense cold, as the thermometer ranges between 20 and 60 degrees below zero in the territory entered after crossing Dyea pass.

FRESNO ARGONAUTS.

Fresno county will be well represented in the Northern Eldorado by next spring, as many parties are preparing to join the rush which will commence in February. There is hardly a neighborhood in the county but will lose from one to twenty residents who have taken the Klondyke fever and propose to start for Alaska at the earliest convenient date.

Persons who intend to go next month, already have all their arrangements made, having closed up their business affairs, secured the necessary capital and purchased dogs, which they are training to work in harness.

The dog, once considered a howling nuisance in Fresno, is now looked upon in admiration and covetousness by many people who discuss the canines' points as to strength and endurance. The demand for dogs suitable for team work in Alaska has caused owners of fine dogs considerable apprehension during the last two weeks. A heavy, stocky, shaggy-haired, young animal will bring from $30 to $50, and as high as $100 has been offered for dogs regarded as especially good for work. Canines containing the predominating characteristics of the St. Bernard, shepherd and New Foundland, although of unrecorded ancestry, are the favorites with parties getting up teams. Such dogs weigh from 80 to 100 pounds, have long, shaggy hair, and possess strength and endurance.

DOGS AS DRAFT ANIMALS.

Over 100 dogs are being trained to work in the vicinity of Fresno. The animals are hitched up tandem and a team consists of from six to eight. The harness used is a soft leather or cloth collar with tugs and a belly band attached. The teams are trained to haul sleds and fruit trucks and every day the dogs are taken out for an hour's drive.

The most intelligent and easily taught dog is placed in the lead and the animals soon learn to be guided by the crack of a whip. The leader must be fleet of foot, or the whole team is bunched up and tangled in the harness by the canines in the rear, for all seem to want to get into the lead.

THE GARRISON PARTY.

A REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday visited O. D. Garrison's place on Walnut avenue, where twenty-six dogs are being trained for a Klondyke trip. Mr. Garrison will be captain of a party of six, composed of his wife, Frank Wyatt, Wes Moore, Ed Walcott and Frank Neate, who will leave Fresno about February 1st. The party has forty dogs altogether.

The twenty-six dogs at the Garrison place are kept chained to posts while not being trained, and this makes them very fierce. When the reporter put in an appearance the whole pack greeted him with a chorus of yelps and the noise produced sounded as if the animals of a big menagerie were participating in a concert.

A NOVEL RIDE.

Frank Wyatt and Wes Moore, trainers, hitched seven of the dogs to a truck and took the writer for a ride down the avenue. The dogs seemed to regard the matter as play. The more intelligent canines thrust their heads through the collar without waiting for their master to put it on. One dog ran from where he had been tied with a halter and jumped into place, showing that he enjoyed the work.

The animals were so anxious that they would hardly wait to be harnessed. At last the driver cracked his whip and the team dashed away down the road. Three men were on the heavy rig and the dogs did not have any trouble in drawing it. All seven seemed to be intensely interested in the work and frequently looked back as if asking for approval.

PLUCKY LADY KLONDYKERS.

Mrs. Garrison will accompany the party and she has a team of dogs that she proposes to drive over the route to Dawson City. She is a plucky woman and does not propose to remain at home while her husband is enduring hardships and dangers in the far north. Mr. Garrison expects to make the trip from Dyea to Dawson in thirty or forty days. The forty dogs will haul on an average 150 pounds each and it is intended that the party shall reach the Klondyke with 5000 pounds of goods. On the journey the dogs will be fed jerked meat and corn cake.

WARNEKROS' FINE OUTFIT.

A. U. Warnekros and wife are preparing to leave Fresno for Dawson City next month. Mr. Warnekros has secured ten dogs, which he is training to drive tandem. His outfit will be very complete, consisting of everything conducive to safety and comfort. He has two Kenwood sleeping bags into which one may crawl at night and not suffer seriously no matter how bitter the cold is outside. He will also have an Acme folding boat, in which a load of 2500 pounds can be carried. The boat is made of canvas and when folded is five feet long and ten inches in diameter. Air tubes extend clear around the boat, preventing it from sinking in case it is capsized. Mr. Warnekros will also have life preservers on the boat. He expects to go right through to Dawson City, but will be prepared to stop and wait for summer if the journey is too hazardous.

Frank Locum and a man named Green, who live in Temperance colony, will start for Dawson about February 1st. They have sixteen dogs in training. S. H. Nettle and John Nettle of Temperance colony expect to start about the last of February. They have twelve dogs.

Earl Hopkins, formerly an employe at Porteous' agricultural works, will leave for Dawson during February. He has a 12-dog team in training.

BERRY GOING BACK.

Clarence J. Berry, the Klondyke king, is preparing to return to Dawson later in the season. He will head a large party of Selma people who will start north during March or April. Hi Rapelje's son will accompany the party. The members of Berry's party are securing two, four or six dogs each and do not care to have such large teams as some of the tenderfeet. It costs as much to feed a dog on the Klondyke as it does to feed a four-horse team in Fresno.

Berry does not care about getting over the Chilcoot pass until the Arctic winter has passed. He says that it will be a bitter cold trip for those who leave during February and attempt to go to Dawson.

EL PASO EPISODE

In Which Sheriff Prouty Figured

And Which Ex-Senator Goucher Recalled to Him the Other Night.

"Do you remember the time that you were run out of El Paso?" was ex-Senator Goucher's good-natured banter addressed to Sheriff Bob Prouty of Mariposa county, who was in town Wednesday on business, and was spending the night with his old friend, Mr. Goucher.

"I'll tell how Bob was run out of El Paso," continued the ex-Senator, addressing a group of friends. "This was long before he ever thought of being Sheriff of Mariposa county, eh, Bob?

The Sheriff nodded assent.

"Well, Bob, ex-Senator A. J. Meany and several other gentlemen went down to Mexico to look at a mine, and they took with them one of the best mining experts in the country, but he was a colored man. Upon arriving at El Paso the party, mining expert and all, registered at the principal hotel and proceeded to go into the dining room for dinner. But you all were accosted at the door, eh, Bob?"

"Yes, by a fresh hotel clerk," put in the Sheriff.

"Yes, Meany told me all about it a dozen times," went on Goucher.

"'Who is this man—a Cuban?' asked the clerk.

"Yes, sir, those were his exact words," declared Prouty.

"'A Cuban?' said Meany in surprise," continued Goucher. 'No he's not a Cuban, he's a colored man, a negro,' explained Meany.

"'Well,' declared the clerk, 'the rules of the house are that colored men can't sit at the table here, but he can have his meals in the kitchen.'

"Meany stormed," went on Goucher.

"You bet he was wild," put in Prouty.

"Then they asked you what they had better do, didn't they, Bob?" said Goucher.

"Yes," laughed the Sheriff, "and I told them that I had been voting the black Republican ticket for years, and I could stand it, but that it was pretty hard on the rest of the Democrats."

"Meany wanted to fight all El Paso," proceeded the ex-Senator, "but on your advice they crossed over into Mexico—left the United States and crossed the river where all men were equal."

"That's what we did," asserted Prouty proudly. "And then we ran afoul of a curfew ordinance, too, and the whole party came near being taken in."

"That's the way Bob here was run out of El Paso," said Goucher.

The ex-Senator was in a talkative mood, and he went on to narrate the sequel to his story. Afterward, when Prouty was elected Sheriff, he was called to El Paso on business, and as soon as he struck the town he met the clerk of the hotel. They met in a saloon. Prouty asked the clerk to take a drink, but the latter said tauntingly that he didn't drink with men who associated with "niggers." The following night the two men again met in the same place, and the insulting remark was repeated. Prouty had to remain in the town about two weeks, and he made up his mind that if he was to be insulted every time he took a drink he might as well settle the matter then and there. So, whipping out his six-shooter, he leveled it at the proud El Pasan and said: "You're in Texas and so am I. You're a Texan and I'm a Californian. Now, apologize to me or I start this gun pumping lead into you."

The Texan, who was game, would not apologize, whereupon he was ordered out of the saloon at the point of the sheriff's pistol. He said he would return "heeled," but when the two met again they met as friends, as the El Pasan admired the Californian's gun play and thought that he really ought to live in Texas where that sort of thing is fully appreciated.

NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

Ladies of the Congregational Church Entertain Many Friends.

The ladies of the Congregational church, corner of K and Inyo streets, gave their annual New England dinner last evening in the Donahoo-Emmons building on I street. The dinner lasted from 5 until 8 o'clock and a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy an old fashioned New England dinner.

The dinner was prepared in a very appetizing manner and a number of the ladies served the food. Every guest was made to feel that he was welcome and received every facility for supplying his gastronomic wants.

All the favorite New England dishes were served and the bill of fare consisted of Boston baked beans, brown bread, cold meats, salads, chicken pie and for dessert pumpkin and mince pie.

About 150 persons partook of the dinner and over $30 was realized. This sum will be used in payment on the church debt.

CRIME OF CAIN.

George Clark of Helena so Charged.

Alleged to Have Killed His Own Brother From Ambush.

ST. HELENA, January 20.—William A. Clark, a section hand on the Southern Pacific Company, was shot dead this morning from ambush, and his brother, George Clark, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. Two attempts to kill Clark by poisoning were recently made, but each was unsuccessful.

About 5 o'clock this morning Clark arose to take his breakfast, as was his custom. The sound of a shot aroused the family, who found his lifeless body lying in a doorway. Suspicion was directed to George Clark, brother of the murdered man. His shoes were covered with fresh mud and fitted the footprints leading to the home of his dead brother, with whom he boarded. He pretended to be asleep when arrested. George Clark was a member of the Salvation Army, and his brother's wife belongs to the same organization.

The pistol with which the crime was committed was found on the premises, and it is stated that George Clark recently purchased this revolver. The coroner's inquest will be held on Saturday.

DAN E. COLLINS,

Formerly of Collins Bros., Ogle House, Fresno,

Has lately purchased the Novelty Saloon, northwest corner of First and Mission street, San Francisco. Everything strictly first-class. Fresno friends heartily invited to call.

IN POOR LUCK

A Bank Robber Risks His Life for Nothing.

The Cashier Was Ready With His Pistol and Fired Him Out.

PORTLAND, Or., January 20.—A bold attempt was made to hold up the Citizens' bank on the east side about 3:30 this afternoon, but owing to the courage and thoughtfulness of Cashier A. W. Lambert, the robber was put to flight without securing a cent.

The bank had just closed for the day and Mr. Lambert, the cashier, with assistants, was preparing to put the money in the vault, when a masked man entered the front door, which is probably ten feet from the counter. In his right hand he held a revolver while with his left he was apparently holding his mask close to his face. Pointing to a stack of bills on the counter behind the screen the robber demanded that the cashier hand them out. Lambert started to pick up the money but at the same time secured a revolver from a drawer. As soon as the robber saw that he was confronted with a revolver he turned and fled, but before he reached the street Cashier Lambert fired a shot at him, which passed through his clothing.

Dozens of people were on the street and a large crowd was attracted by the shooting, but the fleeing robber soon reached his horse, which was hitched only a block away, and mounted. He was soon out of sight.

Some time before the robbery the man was noticed in the vicinity of the bank, but it was not believed that he contemplated making a raid on the bank, situated as it was, on a crowded street and in broad daylight.

The Sheriff and a posse started in pursuit of the highwayman, but no trace of him has been secured up to a late hour.

ALSIP'S SHORTAGE.

He is Now Charged With Felony Embezzlement.

SACRAMENTO, January 20.—Since the sudden disappearance of Edwin F. Alsip, the well-known real estate dealer, colony promoter and secretary of two local building and loan organizations, there have been various rumors to the effect that criminal proceedings would be commenced against him.

There is now out a warrant for Alsip's arrest, charging him with felony embezzlement. The complaint was sworn to by Dr. J. R. Laine, secretary of the State Board of Health, formerly a resident of Sacramento, but who now lives in San Francisco.

In his complaint Dr. Laine alleges that Alsip has embezzled from him over $200 by collecting rents, while acting as agent, and keeping the money for his own use.

Body to be Exhumed.

EMPORIA, Kansas., January 20.—On the claim of a friend that John A. Whitecraft, who was yesterday buried by the G. A. R., was poisoned, Whitecraft's body will be exhumed. Whitecraft, who lived with Horace Standish at Kansas City, Kansas, died, according to the latter's statement, of poisoning which started from running a splinter into his thumb a week ago. The body will be exhumed at the request of John Logan, a life time friend of the dead man, who claims that Whitecraft's death occurred under peculiar circumstances.

The National Exchequer.

WASHINGTON, January 20. — Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $240,244,236; gold reserve, $162,964,254.

RADIN & KAMP—THE WHITE FRONT STORES.

OUR TRIUMPHANT

JANUARY :: SALE

—IS THE—

Bargain Attraction of the Hour,

While our extra special department sale days border on the sensational. For

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OUR GREAT SPECIALS WILL BE

Boys' and Men's Clothing,

Overcoats and Men's Furnishings.

Good taste in Clothing is a matter you cannot ignore. TEXTURE, CUT and COLOR are vital questions in suit buying. Added to these is PRICE. This week we give you a taste of all these—more bargains to wonder at—bigger inducements than ever to buy. Note a few of our easy prices:

Your choice of the very neatest line of $8 Cassimere Suits you ever saw, in straight or round cut, gray or black colors, well made and stylish, for this week .. $3 70

Handsome assortment of Men's All-Wool Suits in pretty colorings, perfect in fit, style and workmanship, regular $10.00 garments, for.................... $4 85

NOTE THIS: Entire stock of Men's $12 and $15 Suits, including our famous gray and black Clay Worsteds, for this week at the gift price of..................... 9 65

Our Overcoats and Ulsters Have Been Shaved Closer Still for This Big Event.

Elegant line of Men's Beaver Overcoats in neat colorings, beautifully made, dressy and splendid wearers, regular $8.00 values, for.................... $4 95

Men's $6.50 Ulsters in splendid heavy Kersey, a serviceable garment, for this week...... $3 50

Men's $7.50 Ulsters in assorted colors, the warmest and best wearing garments to be found for cold weather, this week for... $4 95

BOYS' SUITS—SURPRISING VALUES.

Ages 5 to 13, a special line of neatly made Reefer Collar Boys' Suits, worth $2.25, for... $1 30

Ages 4 to 14, our Boys' $3 Suits in neat mixtures, pants double seat, and double knees, a rare offering, for this week........ $1 85

The entire stock of Boys' $4, $4.50 and $5 Suits, stylish garments for little gentlemen and in beautiful colorings, for this week $3 65

Youths' Long Pants Suits, our high-grade lines at $6.50 and $7.50, for this week at $3 00 AND $4 00

THESE Specials in Gents' Wear look big on paper, but they swell prodigiously when you see the reality.

100 dozen Men's Seamless Sox, fashioned tops and neat mixtures, for this week.................. 5c

90 dozen Men's Natural Wool Sox, a wonderful line, worth 20c, for this week.................... 10c

45 dozen Men's Linen Collars, all styles and the best goods made, for this week.................... 10c

60 dozen Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c values, for this week...................... 29c

85 dozen Gents' 25c and 40c Silk Neckwear, an immense variety, for this week a wonder at... 12½c

70 dozen Men's Buckle Suspenders in neat designs, regular 20c values, for this week........... 10c

Rest comfortably in our Tennis Flannel Night Shirts, 75c is their value, but this week............ 40c

70 doz. Men's Tennis Flannel Shirts, yoke bands, well made, pretty effects, 65c values, for this week 40c

See these in our doorway this week.

Entire line of Odds and Ends in Men's Overshirts at 50c on the dollar.

See our show windows for an idea of our bargain excellence. The attractions of PRICE and QUALITY are ever prominent before you in every department, and while we don't claim a monopoly of all the virtues, we guarantee you honest dealings and the biggest of values at the

WHITE FRONT STORES,

RADIN & KAMP,

1023, 1025, 1027, 1029 and 1031 I Street.

MR. ROSE REPLIES

Takes John W. Ferguson to Task

For Statements Made in the "Expositor."

The Assertion That Roads Were Plowed Up in Summer "Wilfully False."

From Saturday's Daily.

In reply to a recent attack made upon his official conduct in the *Expositor* by J. W. Ferguson of Selma, Supervisor M. S. Rose had the following straight-forward and comprehensive communication in that paper last evening, clearly demonstrating that Mr. Ferguson leaped into print through his hat:

To the Editor of the *Expositor*—Sir: In your issue of the 7th instant I notice a very caustic letter, purporting to have been written by one John W. Ferguson, in which he takes occasion to excoriate me, as the Supervisor for the Fourth district, for my manner of conducting road work and the amounts drawn by certain individuals for work upon the county's thoroughfares. He also calls in question my personal motives in going before the Farmers' Institute at Selma, and attributes to me, in that regard, an underhanded and selfish object.

I am not desirous of entering into a newspaper controversy with any person concerning my official conduct, and more especially with a person who has so little knowledge of the facts as your correspondent and shows such a manifest desire to be unfair and not wholly truthful.

I am willing to stand upon my official record. I am frank to say that I have made mistakes, but I do assert that at all times I have done that which seemed at the time for the best interests of the county.

I will, therefore, ask space in your paper, which publishes the accusation, to make reply to Farmer Ferguson on the points raised, and this as briefly as possible.

Mr. Ferguson takes occasion to castigate me for the manner in which road work is done in my district, and also for the sums of money paid to certain individuals therefor.

The number of miles of road in this county and in my district is, as every one knows, very large, but not a single mile has been built which was not earnestly desired by the taxpayers along the route. These roads are not easily kept in repair, owing to the lack of proper material with which to construct them. The soil of which the roads have to be made is generally light and sandy and easily cut up and displaced by heavy teams, thus necessitating constant attention to keep them passable. I can easily see that if the number of miles of road, worked by the county, were reduced, that more permanent and better roads could be built. But the taxpayers of the county require roads over which to haul their produce, and are constantly demanding that they be kept in repair, and in response to this demand the money is expended. To concentrate the work on a few roads, with a view to permanency, would require the neglecting of other roads to which the taxpayers demand attention. But I must not intrude upon your space with a thesis on roads and road building. The difficulties mentioned are well understood by every one, and it has been my endeavor to build the best roads over the great mileage, in my district, that could be built under the circumstances.

It is not true that the roads in my district have been plowed up in the spring and early summer, thus causing useless and unnecessary expense, and this statement seems to me to be wilfully false, for the reason that Mr. Ferguson travels over some of these roads and knows the contrary to be true.

With regard to the amount drawn by W. W. Ward of Kingsburg I desire to say that Mr. Ferguson has either been greatly imposed upon by the person who sent him the alleged certified copy, or else he has wilfully misrepresented the facts.

Assuming that the amount mentioned is the true amount which appears to have been drawn by Mr. Ward, the writer of that letter could have easily ascertained that the amount did not go into Mr. Ward's pocket. The work done upon the road is performed by many individuals, farmers, etc., along the line of the road being built or repaired. These bills are presented to Mr. Ward, whose business it is to work on the road and superintend the work of others. The bill is presented to the Board of Supervisors by Mr. Ward with the vouchers of those performing the labor and furnishing the teams, and the money is paid to them in accordance with the amount of labor performed. It is not true that Mr. Ward has received the sum mentioned by Mr. Ferguson to his own private account. Whatever the true amount drawn by Ward may be he has not received to his own personal account for labor and teams furnished to exceed 25 per cent of the same. I have not had the time to verify the figures given in Mr. Ferguson's letter, nor to estimate the amount Ward has received personally, but I deem the above statement to be very conservative.

The statement made in Mr. Ward's case is true in that of Mr. Kerr and Mr. Pratt. While the bills are filed in a bunch in the names of these men, the money drawn is paid to the individuals performing the labor.

As to the statement made by your correspondent about my "having the cheek to appear, with my henchmen before the Farmers' Institute held in Selma and very innocently ask what the farmers wanted us to do in regard to fixing certain sandy roads," I have this to say:

Mr. Ferguson was personally present at that meeting, being a farmer, and judging from the positive manner in which he makes the statement he intends to lead the public to believe that he heard me make the statement as alleged. If he was there he knows that he has stated what is absolutely untrue. If he was not there, he should have made this statement upon none other than the best of authority.

I will state how I came to be present at the meeting of the institute. The day the convention met I was in Selma on business, and while there met Mr. Samuel Lewald, who spoke to me about improving the road between Selma and Fowler, and during the conversation invited me to go before the institute to get its ideas on the best and most economical method of improving the highway. I informed him that it would be impossible for me to do so that day. I met him again before leaving town and he informed me that the institute wished me to appear before it, and I again informed him that I could not comply with his request at that time, but would do so the next day at 2 o'clock, at which time I should be pleased to be advised by the body. I did go the next day. I was asked by the chairman if I had anything to submit to the institute, and I replied that I had not, that I was there in response to its invitation, but for just what purpose I was not aware. Mr. Lewald then made some remarks about road matters, but the matter was not taken up by the institute. I said nothing except as herein stated, and that only in response to a question by the chair.

As to the statement that I attended the meeting for the purpose of "laying my plans" for my nomination for Sheriff and doing a little trimming to deceive the farmers, I denounce it as false. I am not a candidate for Sheriff and have never so announced myself.

It seems that Mr. Ferguson arrogates to himself the prerogative of hammering a public official upon the back, as many others do, simply because they claim that they have paid for the privilege in taxes. He having paid his entrance fee deems it unnecessary to confine himself to the truth, and assumes as a premise for his argument that a public officer has no right to be fairly treated or talked. I make no objection to fair criticism of my official conduct, but I submit that this letter of Mr. Ferguson oversteps the line. Respectfully,

M. S. ROSE.

ATHLETIC CLUB NOTES.

Election of Officers on the 27th Inst.—Boxing Bouts.

From Saturday's Daily.

Emory Donahoo and Howard Adams have been secured to instruct classes at the Fresno Athletic Club. On Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, Donahoo will give lessons in boxing and Adams will instruct in general gymnasium work. Both are clever athletes and will no doubt make good headway in their work.

On Thursday, January 27th, there will be an election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. A large attendance of members is desired, and as a drawing card there will be a boxing exhibition. A six-round contest has been arranged between Elden Albin of the club and Will Raymond of Los Angeles. Both have the reputation of being skillful and lively boxers. They are middle-weights.

Considerable interest is already manifested in the election and several candidates for the various offices are mentioned. Russ Woldenberg and Mel Duncan are spoken of frequently as fit men for the position of president. It is understood that both are reluctant about allowing their names to go before the club. Joe M. Smith, the president secretary, does not care to serve for another year. Among those mentioned for directors are A. L. Redlick, E. L. Luxson, R. G. Barton, Mel Duncan, Harry Dobie, George Jennings, J. S. Ambrose, J. F. Mayne and F. L. Hichborn.

TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE

In Which an Executor is the Real Person Affected.

J. D. Hammond yesterday brought suit against J. C. Shepard and others to foreclose a mortgage on lots 13 and 14 in the Wolters Colony. The mortgage was given to secure a promissory note for $4000, made on the 5th of February, 1892, by Mr. Shepard to H. B. Heacock, who afterwards assigned it to the plaintiff. Shepard subsequently sold the land to Hugh Anderson, subject to the mortgage. Anderson since died, naming James Anderson as his executor, and the latter is the real person affected by the suit. The amount now due is $3882, and $250 is asked as an attorney fee.

Selling Lottery Tickets.

Policeman Smith arrested a Chinaman named Wong Quong yesterday afternoon for selling lottery tickets. The Chinaman was in the French hotel on G street offering tickets for sale when the policeman took him in charge. Wong Quong had a number of tickets in his possession and apparatus for marking them.

WARD'S CHICKENS

Like Mary's Little Lamb, They Follow Him.

But That's No Reason Why the Supervisor Is a Farmer.

People who saw Supervisor Ward leave his home at the corner of Fresno and O streets yesterday morning as he started for the courthouse to begin the day's session on the board, enjoyed a quiet laugh on the official. Mr. Ward is a fancier of high-toned hens, and it also happens that the aristocratic fowl fancy the supervisor quite as much as he admires them.

Yesterday morning his feathered pets took occasion to show their lord and master that they were real loyal subjects, and could think of no better way of exhibiting that than by escorting him to the scene of his day's labor. Hence about twenty of his pet chickens "fell in" at the word of a pompous chanticleer who constituted himself generalissimo, and thus the procession began. The supervisor went a couple of blocks before he knew that he had a chicken brigade bringing up his rear.

Those who saw the amusing episode wondered whether the "egg-producers" had claims for road work, or were pestering Mr. Ward for a job.

Finally an individual who looked at the thing in a very prosaic manner called out, "Ward, your chickens are out!"

The Supervisor turned to see his feathered pets on dress parade, and he countermanded orders. For once, however, his subjects were rebellious, and it was with difficulty that he got them back to their inclosure.

Mr. Ward was very much afraid all day that the episode would get out and people would call him a farmer, which would fall terribly hard on him inasmuch as the Democratic hand-organ, the *Expositor*, stated editorially before Mr. Ward's appointment on the board that the people did not want a farmer. So please don't call Mr. Ward farmer.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Frank Griffin Charged With Assault to Murder B. F. Ball.

Frank Griffin, charged with assault to commit murder, will have his preliminary examination before Justice Austin next Monday. Yesterday he gave bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance. Carl Shilling and D. Lamton are his sureties.

Griffin lives in the Riverdale settlement and is a negro. He claims that Mrs. Ball had nothing to do with the difficulty and that the trouble was between himself and Ball. Griffin says that he was sick and went to B. F. Ball's place on crutches and asked that an old account be settled. A row ensued and he says that he acted in self-defense when he drew a revolver.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Silver Creek and Panoche Land & Water Company vs. W. J. Hayes; contempt proceeding against W. J. Hayes continued for two weeks.

German Savings and Loan Society vs. W. F. Blayney; order approving action of receiver in leasing property.

E. L. Bair vs. Isabella J. Bair; default of defendant entered, and judgment given for plaintiff.

John Atkinson vs. Theresa Jesus Viera; judgment entered for defendant on default of plaintiff's filing an amended complaint.

BEET CULTURE.

Fresno Soil Adapted to the Product.

Professor Fowler's Views on the Industry.

He Will Address the Farmers' Meeting at Kingsburg on the Subject.

From Saturday's Daily.

Professor D. T. Fowler of Berkeley, who is connected with the agricultural department of the State University, will deliver an interesting address at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute to be held at Kingsburg on the 3d proximo. The Professor will speak on beet sugar culture, as the subject is one of great interest to agriculturists.

Professor Fowler will tell the assembled farmers that a great portion of the land in this vicinity is adapted to successful raising of sugar-producing beets. This assertion will not be based on theory nor a casual inspection of the land, for he had lived in this county since 1890, removing only to take the position offered him at the university, and hence will speak whereof he knows.

In speaking to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday of the beet culture, Professor Fowler said:

"In this matter of sugar beets I recognize that there is a large acreage of land on Kings river, south of here, and a large acreage in the middle of the valley between the West Side and the East Side where the soil is adapted to the raising of sugar beets. A large acreage of semi-alkali lands is valuable for sugar beet purposes. They are lands that will wear well and bear heavy crops of sugar beets.

"Fresno recognizes the fact that California is becoming the center of the sugar beet production. Our climatic condition is such that it gives us a big advantage over the states beyond the Sierras for the profitable raising of the beets and their manufacture into sugar. We have a longer season, the absence of injurious rains and frosts besides other favorable natural conditions.

"The percentage of sugar in the beets raised in California is higher than in those grown elsewhere, even in the European countries. Those things which I have spoken of make the sugar-beet question one of great importance to the farmers of Fresno county."

DEATH OF AN OLD PIONEER.

Aaron Burr Babcock of Central Colony Dies.

Aaron Burr Babcock, one of the old pioneers of California, died yesterday morning of paralysis, at his home on Walnut avenue in Central colony. Deceased was a native of Vermont and aged 80 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In 1849 Mr. Babcock came to California by way of Mexico with a small party of gold seekers who were under Dr. McMurtry as captain. He returned to Vermont and married and in 1852 crossed the continent again in search of gold. For a number of years he lived in Santa Clara county, and in 1877 he moved with his family to Fresno county, where he lived until his death. For twenty-two years he was a subscriber for the REPUBLICAN and he firmly believed in the principles of the Republican party, the last time that he left his home being for the purpose of voting for McKinley.

Mr. Babcock was an upright, honorable man and enjoyed the respect of all that knew him. He was one of the earliest settlers in Central colony and many old-timers will remember him. He leaves a wife and three children, Mrs. E. M. Hutchison of Madera, C. F. and A. K. Babcock of Fresno.

The funeral will take place from the family residence at 1 p. m. today. Interment in the Mountain View cemetery.

SANGER ITEMS.

Several Lodges Install Officers—Justice Walton on Deck.

James Kerrick, who was so seriously injured in a runaway accident some days ago, is still very low, but those in attendance on him think he is improving.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Knights of Pythias gave their first open installation of officers in Sanger. George E. Church and James Doyle of Fresno were in attendance and assisted in the ceremonies. District Deputy Grand Chancellor W. M. Barr was the installing officer. After the installation the knights and their guests repaired to the lower hall, where a bountiful repast had been prepared by the ladies.

On Monday evening, January 10th, the I. O. O. F. and Rebecca lodges gave an open, joint installation. Deputy Grand Master Chapman of Fresno was the installing officer and was assisted by E. M. Bishop as grand marshal, Mrs. Drew of Selma and Mrs. Rose of Sanger were the installing officers of the Rebekahs. After the installation all repaired to that same lower hall, as had the knights before them and did full justice to a fine collation prepared by the members of both lodges.

While the events just mentioned have been taking place in the social life of our town, our thoughts have also been called to the more serious question of deaths among us. The call first came to Major A. H. Cummings, one of our oldest residents.

C. L. Hansen was laid to rest in Bethel cemetery on Sunday, January 7th. The service at the M. E. Church South was conducted by Rev. Coffin, presiding elder. The remains were then taken in charge by the Odd Fellows, of which order Mr Hansen was a member, and borne to the cemetery, where the burial service of that order was held.

Mrs. Metcalf and daughter, Mrs. Lawson, who have been residents of our town for some years past, left Monday morning for Oakland, where they will make their future home.

O. P. Walton has opened an office in the bank building east of the depot. He says he has the appointment as Justice of the Peace, anyway, the District Attorney to the contrary, notwithstanding, and is ready to try any and all criminals that may be brought before him, or to unite any two hearts that may want to beat as one. He offers a chromo to the first couple that will call for his services in that line and says he won't kiss the bride, either, but we would warn her to be on her guard.

REGNAS.

Sanger, January 14, 1898.

Honor Their Dead.

Manzanita Camp No. 160, Woodmen of the World, will visit Mountain View cemetery in a body Sunday afternoon and unveil the monument erected in honor of the late T. S. Price, who was a member of the organization. The members of the lodge will meet at the lodge rooms at 1.30 o'clock and then go to the cemetery.

Nicholas Lorenzo, aged 72 years, died at the county hospital of consumption last Sunday. He formerly lived at King Anderson vineyard.

THE BRICK "BUSTED."

And the Blow Almost Killed the "Expositor" Man.

From Saturday's Daily.

A gentleman from the business office of the *Expositor*, which paper is busily engaged in the discovery of alleged brick yards, had a very sad experience yesterday afternoon, and the REPUBLICAN extends sympathy.

This man was sent out to hunt a brick yard with instructions to find a brick at all hazards; a gold brick or any old kind of a brick so long as it was a brick. After considerable difficulty the man from the evening paper found a brick, and was bringing it back in triumph to the office. He had a long walk, and his hand was tired holding tight to his important discovery. But just as his mission was about to be grandly realized and the brick safely borne to the *Expositor* office, fate intervened. The brick dropped on the sidewalk, just in front of the office. It not only dropped, but it also made a loud report, and, alack-aday! it "busted." 'Tis true this brick did "bust." Windows in the vicinity were almost shattered.

The *Expositor* man was sad because his labor had been lost, but sadder still was he because there might not be another such a brick at the yard.

High School Senate.

The high school senators met in regular session last evening. Longfellow was the author for roll-call. The question of abolishing the civil service commission was the subject of an interesting debate, led by Senator North of Wyoming for the affirmative, and Senator Meux of Delaware for the negative. The senate decided in favor of the negative by a vote of 17 to 1. The program for the next meeting is a debate on the question, "Resolved, that the navy of the United States should be increased by four war vessels each year for ten years."

The County Money.

J. H. Sayre, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Assistant District Attorney Jones and County Auditor Barnum have counted the money in the county treasury and found a total on hand of $254,126.66. The bank deposits are: First National, $92,522.57; Fresno National, $93,000; Farmers' Bank, $57,000; Bank of Central California, $2474.83. The Comptroller's swamp land warrants amount to $3412.61.

INSPECTION TOUR

Valley Road Officials in Fresno Yesterday.

Tracklaying Towards Bakersfield—To Commence Work at Stockton Soon.

Prominent officials of the Valley road, on a tour of inspection, visited Fresno for a few hours yesterday. In the party were Division Superintendent A. D. Schindler, General Superintendent W. B. Storey, First and Second Vice-Presidents Robert Watt and Captain H. Payson, Assistant Superintendent Rutherford and Captain Ward of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Secretary Alexander Mackie, who is on his monthly tour, also accompanied the party. The officials went over the road to Visalia yesterday afternoon. They will return to Fresno this morning and make the trip from here to the end of the road below Hanford.

The track for the Bakersfield extension has been laid seven miles south into Kern county. Grading has been finished to within a few miles of Bakersfield and it is expected that trains will be running into that city before the 15th of March.

By February 20th work on the extension from Stockton to tidewater at Point Richmond will be begun. Experiments are being made with a view to crossing the tule swamp between Stockton and Byron. The marsh is six miles across and very boggy. Bundles of willows are first laid upon the line where it is proposed to make an embankment and it is believed that this will enable the contractors to build a substantial roadbed. Contractor McDougald has built 400 or 500 feet of roadbed in this manner and the effect upon the quagmire underneath will be observed with considerable interest. If the caissons do not prevent the embankment from sinking some other method of crossing the swamp will be tried. Parties who have been working on the job say that the success of the experiment is doubtful. A pole twenty feet or more in length can easily be pushed down into the mucky ground.

Two new locomotives were received from the East by the Valley road this week and two additional locomotives and 100 cars will be delivered in a few days. The company will have on the arrival of its new rolling stock fourteen locomotives, 200 boxcars, 100 cattle cars, 150 flat cars, and ten passenger and baggage cars. With this equipment Vice President Watt is of the opinion that the company can handle its business for the coming year.

In speaking of the possibility of connecting with the Santa Fe, Vice President Watt recently said:

"I suppose no overland line would want to tie up with our road until it is in successful operation from San Francisco to Bakersfield. This will be an accomplished fact within the next two years. At that time the logic of the situation would seem to warrant the belief that the Santa Fe, now terminating at Mojave, would desire to connect with us at Bakersfield. There have been no negotiations, thus far, with that object in view."

Mr. Watt says that at the present time there is no prospect of the company seeking or obtaining an entrance into and through Oakland.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Fresno Lodge No. 247, F. and A.M., Installs Officers.

Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. and A.M., met in the Masonic temple last evening and installed officers. District Deputy Herman Levy conducted the ceremonies, which were very impressive and witnessed by members of the local lodge and visiting brothers from Sanger, Selma and other points. After the installation ceremonies a fine collation, prepared by ladies of the Eastern Star, was served, and among others who responded to toasts were J. L. Gilbert, district inspector; J. W. Anderson, past grand lecturer; George Cosgrove, George E. Church, Judson Appley, J. P. Strother, L. O. Stephens, D. D. Allison, O. W. Barrett, D. C. McDougall, J. H. Sayre, Douglas Balfour, A. M. Clark, Leopold Gundelfinger, Rev. W. H. Martin and A. M. Bachman. The speakers eloquently praised the objects and aims of the order. The following officers were installed: Master, T. J. Kirk; senior warden, W. S. Badger; junior warden, George Cosgrove; treasurer, Leopold Gundelfinger; chaplain, W. H. Martin; marshal, C. W. Barrett; senior deacon, George E. Church; junior deacon, Judson Appley; stewards, Albert Levy and Herman Hinds; tyler, John M. Garratt.

Among the visitors from a distance were J. L. Gilbert, V. I. Willis, J. M. Smith and E. Maxwell, Selma; J. H. Sayre and Douglas Balfour, Sanger; A. M. Bachman, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Henney, Illinois; L. E. Hughson, Fredericksburg, Va.

WAS INCINERATED

John Williams' Awful Death.

Monday Morning Blaze at Dr. W. T. Maupin's.

Overcome by Smoke, the Hired Man Perished Miserably. The Inquest.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Early yesterday morning John Williams, an aged hostler in the employ of Dr. W. T. Maupin, was burned to death. The unfortunate man lived in a small house in the rear of the Maupin residence, corner of M and Calaveras streets, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the place was discovered to be in flames.

Night-watchman W. M. Rogers at engine house No. 1 saw the glow produced by the burning building and he immediately turned in a general alarm. The ringing of the fire bell awakened Dr. Maupin and he was startled to discover the fire in the shed at the rear of his residence. The firemen were on the ground almost as soon as the inmates of the Maupin residence were out of doors.

The shed is divided into several compartments and John Williams lived in the central one. On each side of this room were two rooms stored with wood, household goods, etc. The room occupied by Williams was a mass of flames and the fire was fast spreading to other parts of the building when engine No. 1 and the chemical arrived.

The firemen soon had the flames under control and the body of the incinerated man was discovered in the ruins of his room. It presented a horrible appearance. Williams was lying across the bed in a position indicating that he had endeavored to escape. His legs and arms were burned off completely, as the fire had been the fiercest right where he fell. It is thought that Williams was awakened by the flames after they had gained some headway. While asleep in bed the heavy quiltings and blankets had protected him, but when he rose up the stifling smoke and flames filled his lungs and perhaps produced instant death.

The origin of the fire is not known. Williams was not in good health and occasionally became slightly under the influence of liquor, which he took when feeling ill. Sunday night he was around town and after 12 o'clock was taken home in a hack, having drunk considerably. He was an inveterate smoker and the fire either resulted from sparks falling from his pipe or a lamp being knocked over. It is believed that Williams left the lamp burning and that it was upset. He was probably in a stupor and didn't notice his danger until too late.

A fine Italian greyhound belonging to Dr. Maupin was also burned. The hound was called "Dandy" and occupied the same bed with Williams. The dog was presented to Dr. Maupin by Colonel William Forsyth.

The fire was confined to two large rooms in the shed, although the adjoining rooms were considerably scorched and the leaves on the orange trees in front were injured by the intense heat. In one of the rooms some of the furniture for the new Methodist church was stored and the loss of this and other damage will amount to from $125 to $150.

Coroner G. L. Long held an inquest on the remains of Williams at 5 o'clock last evening and it was ascertained that the deceased was aged 74 years and a native of London, England. Williams came to the United States at an early age and drifted to California during the gold excitement of 1849. He was a stage driver for many years in San Joaquin county and will be remembered by many old-time miners who traveled by way of Stockton to the mines. About seven years ago he came to Fresno county and was in bad health. He remained at the county hospital for some time and then was given a position by Dr. Maupin whom he served as general utility man since leaving the hospital. He was a widower and has no relatives in this state. The funeral will occur at 2 o'clock today, Dr. Maupin having arranged the matter.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats, national evangelist of the W. C. T. U. department of purity, on Sunday afternoon in the K-street Methodist church addressed a large audience of men. By special request she will speak in the K-street church again this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ANNUAL INSTALLATION.

Held by the Independent Order of Foresters.

The local court of the Independent Order of Foresters had their annual installation of officers last Saturday evening in K. of P. hall. The installation ceremonies were conducted by G. P. Cummings, state deputy high chief ranger. Following are the officers installed for the term: Robert McCourt, C. D. H. C. R.; T. M. Hayden, physician; F. P. Hilton, C. R.; S. L. Hogue, P. C. R.; George S. McCartea, V.C.R.; G. P. Cummings, R. S.; J. M. Bramblett, F. S.; D. H. Williams, treasurer; J. E. Long, chaplain; C. W. Cutten, S. J. C.; J. W. Reddick, S. W.; E. W. Hollenbeck, J.W.; D. Markwood, S.B.; Roy Spough, J. B.

The court has a membership of eighty-five persons, and is in a prosperous condition.

GRIFFIN DISCHARGED.

Conflicting Testimony in Justice Austin's Court Yesterday.

Frank Griffin's preliminary examination for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder took place in Justice Austin's court yesterday. R. F. Ball, the complaining witness, and Griffin engaged in a dispute over the settlement of an account on January 5th and Griffin drew a revolver.

While on the stand yesterday Griffin swore that Ball had a knife and that he drew his gun in self defense. Ball was equally positive that he had no knife and there were several witnesses on both sides whose testimony was as conflicting as that of the two principals. The evidence was not sufficient to hold Griffin for trial in the superior court and the charge against him was dismissed.

Ball and Griffin do not agree in regard to an account. In the spring of 1897 Griffin worked for the Burrell Ditch Company in the Riverdale district south of Fresno about twenty miles. Ball was superintendent of the work and claimed he paid Griffin in full, but the latter alleges that a balance of $34 is due him. He has commenced suit against the ditch company for this amount.

Griffin is not a negro. His father is a white man and his mother an Hawaiian woman. It was brought out in the evidence yesterday that he did not abuse Mrs. Ball, as first reported.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Estate and guardianship of Maude Raffin, Bertie Raffin and Beatrice Raffin, minors; petition of Emily Raffin to mortgage real estate set for Monday, February 21st next.

Low Moon vs. Wong Lun Shue; stipulation continuing hearing of motion of plaintiff for order directing clerk to return $93 until February 7 at 9 a. m.

R. F. Ball vs. Crescent Canal Company; stipulation continuing hearing of motion of defendant to amend answer and for hearing further evidence to January 19th at 9 a. m.

Raffaele Vescio et al. vs. Carmelino Distefano et al.; defendants' demurrer sustained; plaintiffs given fifteen days to amend.

Estate of R. G. Wood; trial of the contest to petition for letters of administration fixed for January 20th at 9 a. m.

People's Savings Bank of Fresno vs. T. E. Jones et al.; judgment for the return of the property mentioned in the complaint or its value.

Lydia J. Foster vs. H. H. Howell et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $876.81 and $87.60 attorneys' fees and costs.

John Carere vs. W. F. Hite et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $680.86, $65 attorneys' fees and costs.

Insolvency of A. Wisner; petition for discharge presented.

Estate of J. M. Cory, deceased; petition to set aside the whole estate to the widow granted.

Estate of Leary Kelly, deceased; letters of administration granted to Mrs. Alice Kelly.

Estate of George W. Barnes, deceased; final account settled and petition for distribution and discharge granted.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 2.

Estate and guardianship of Maude Ferguson, a minor; final settlement allowed and James E. Hughes and Ida Hughes, guardians, discharged; allowed $450 compensation.

Valley Lumber Company vs. County of Fresno; case continued without date.

Mary I. Schlessinger vs. Jay Scott; continued to January 25th next at 10 a.m.

Fresno County vs. J. M. Garrett et al.; order to substitute J. B. Haggin in place of fictitious defendants.

Estate of T. W. Fresh, insolvent; order for final discharge.

Estate of Samuel Ferguson, a minor; Ida Hughes and James E. Hughes discharged, and compensation fixed at $450.

Mrs. Jasper Burdick of Visalia was in Fresno yesterday visiting friends.

Compare the New with the Old Five-Cent Piece

PIPER HEIDSIECK

PLUG TOBACCO

(CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR)

Forty per cent. larger than before—the new five-cent piece of Piper Heidsieck Plug Tobacco has captured the country. Try it.

We Will Give $1000

to the person who will send us the largest number of subscribers to the Ladies' Home Journal between now and April 15, 1898. This is in addition to a liberal commission paid for every subscriber secured.

We shall divide $11,500 among 440 agents who do the best work for us between now and April 15, 1898.

Our Pacific Coast Manager will be pleased to see those desiring to take up the work. Address W. H. DANIELS, Grand Central Hotel, Fresno, Cal., January 26th to 28th.

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Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and undivided profits	155,000

O. J. Woodward	President
E. Kennedy	Vice-President
T. C. White	Assistant Manager
F. A. Walrond	Cashier
W. H. Price	Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, E. Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dicker, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital	$200,000
Surplus	25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
ALEX GOLDSTEIN, Vice President and Manager.
WALTER SHOEMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.

Has absolutely fire and burglar proof safe deposit vault. Safety deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures.

Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE POWDER IN THIS CASE IS SUFFICIENT FOR 1000 GALLONS DIP

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WEIGHT 100 LBS

COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER

REDUCED IN PRICE.

$14.50 Per Case.

Used with cold water. Easily handled. Certain cure for scab. General agents, Shoobert Beale Co., Wool Commission Merchants, 216 Sansome street, San Francisco. December 1, 1897.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,

"974"

The best family medicine,
Guaranteed by
Buker & Colson

Pawtucket Fur Company,

294 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.,

WANTS ALL KINDS OF

Raw Furs, Skins, Ginseng, Seneca, &c.

Prices quoted for next 60 days are as follows: Silver Fox, $15.00 to $150.00; Bear, $5.00 to $25.00; Otter, $4.00 to $9.00; Martin, $2.00 to $3.00; Beaver, $3.00 to $3.50 per pound; Wolf, $1.00 to $2.00; Red Fox, $1.00 to $2.00; Mink, $.75 to $1.00; Skunk, $.25 to $1.00; Gray Fox, $.50 to $.75; Rat, $.20 to $.25.

Price list on all other furs and skins furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment, and immediate remittance on all consignments.

FOUND—A SHEPHERD DOG. WILL THE owner, who rented the Lone Star vineyard, kindly call there for it? wd2813

TREES AND PLANTS. . . .

Fruit, Ornamental and Semi-Tropical

Palms, Roses and Evergreens

Imperiale Epineuse Prune

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Queen Olive and Resistant Vines

We offer a complete stock for the orchard, vineyard and garden. For complete list send for our new catalogue.

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A Wonderful Book.

[illegible] operation, requires no instrument, is free from pain and danger. It is safe, scientific and practical, curing fully at home, without loss of time. Write to the EMPIRE MEDICAL CO., 14 Smith Bldg., Boston, [illegible] until you investigate.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM PARKES, LOUISA Parkes, Joshua A. Beall and Jennie E. Beall, formerly Jennie E. Parkes, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman, as follows: Joshua A. Beall and Jennie E. Beall October 22nd, 1895; William Parkes and Louisa Parkes on November 11th, 1895, and recorded November 22d, 1895, in book 19 of deeds, at page 71 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of two certain promissory notes made by the said William Parkes and Louisa Parkes, and Joshua A. Beall and Jennie E. Beall, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes, and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said notes, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on January 12th, 1898, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section one (1); also the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section two (2); also the south half of section three (3); also the northwest quarter of section five (5); also the northeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number six (6); also one hundred (100) acres in the southeast quarter of section number nine (9), described as follows; commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section number nine (9), township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo Base and meridian, running 47½ rods south to the east summit of Red Bank Creek, thence one hundred and seventy-one (171) rods, more or less down said creek to a short bend in said creek; thence eight (8) rods, more or less southwest, coming to the creek again; thence down the east bank of said creek to the section line; thence west to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section nine (9); thence north one hundred and sixty (160) rods to the center line of said section nine (9); thence one hundred and sixty (160) rods to the point of beginning; all of the above described land being in township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights and water ditches, water contracts and privileges in any way appertaining to, used or connected with said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
d10w W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Executor's Sale.

In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Department 9. No. 17,64?.

In the matter of the estate of Francis S. Spring, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, John R. Spring, Executor of the will of Francis S. Spring, deceased, will sell under and in pursuance of the order of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, made and entered in the matter of the said estate, at private sale to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States, the following real and personal property situated in the County of Fresno, State of California, hereinafter described. The sale will be made on or after the 22d day of January, 1898, and bids in writing will be received at the office of the said Executor, Room No. 24, of the building in the City and County of San Francisco, known as No. 330 California street. Bids may be left at said office or they may be delivered to the Executor personally or filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF FRESNO.

That certain tract of land known as section No. 25, in township 14 south, range 17 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian, according to the survey of the United States government, containing 640 acres, a little more or less.

d31w JOHN R. SPRING, Executor.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

BEFORE AND AFTER

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by

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For More Than Fifty-Six Years It Has Never Failed in Its Weekly Visit to the Homes of Farmers and Villagers Throughout the United States.

IT HAS faithfully labored for their prosperity and happiness for the improvement of their business and home interests, for education, for the elevation of American manhood and true womanhood.

IT HAS told at the fireside interesting and instructive stories of the doings of the world, the nation and states.

IT HAS advised the farmer as to the most approved methods of cultivating and harvesting his crops and the proper time to convert them into the largest possible amount of money.

IT HAS led in all matters pertaining to the welfare of farmers and villagers, and for over half a century has held their confidence and esteem.

It is the New York Weekly Tribune, and we furnish it with the Fresno Weekly Republican ONE YEAR for $2.50, cash in advance.

Address all orders to the FRESNO REPUBLICAN, Fresno, Cal.]

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune office, New York city, and a sample copy of the New York Weekly Tribune will be mailed to you.

NO USE FOR GRAND JURIES

Two County Judges Are in Accord.

They Say the Sentiment is General.

San Bernardino County the First to Set the Ball Rolling.

SAN BERNARDINO, January 17.—Judges Oster and Campbell of the superior court today delivered a remarkable charge to the grand jury just empaneled, which calls into question the general utility of that function of the body politic. It reads in part as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: The constitution of the state of California requires that the grand jury shall be drawn and summoned at least once a year in each county. In these mandatory provisions lies the only necessity known to us for calling you together at all. We believe the sentiment to be very general in this state that the present grand jury system has outlived its usefulness and that its continuance is a needless burden on the taxpayers of the commonwealth.

"No doubt it has in the past performed valuable functions in the administration of criminal law, but this consideration appeals rather to antiquarians and students of political history than to the property owner seeking relief from heavy taxation. These same functions can now be performed with less expense, efficiency, and more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions by the District Attorney, aided by the examining magistrate and the machinery of modernized criminal jurisprudence already established.

"Secrecy and divided responsibility are cardinal characteristics of the grand jury system as contradistinguished from the modern mode of instituting criminal proceedings, and while there may possibly arise times in which the ordinary channels through which justice flows become corrupted, or powerful combinations of criminals are to be ferreted out, and when, therefore, this secrecy and divided responsibility may give the grand jury system advantage over simpler and more public mode of instituting criminal proceedings, this possibility perhaps constitutes argument for the retention of the grand jury as the agency of the court to be invoked only when, in its opinion, one of the extraordinary conditions suggested may require, but it is no argument for the continuance of the present law necessitating the calling of a grand jury every year.

"You are cautioned that if you shall comment upon any person or official who has not been indicted by you, your committee shall not be deemed to be privileged, that is to say, you will be responsible for any comment made in such report, and the mere fact that you made it in your official capacity as grand jurors will not protect you."

JEWS IN FRANCE

Serious Result of the Dreyfus Affair.

The Houses of Wealthy Hebrews Guarded by Gendarmes Against a Mob.

PARIS, January 17.—The events of the past few days are beginning to produce a panic in Jewish circles. Both the business and private houses of the Rothschilds and other wealthy Jews are guarded by special detectives and gendarmes, for fear lest the crusade produce a sudden popular outbreak.

A heavy fog settled over the city this afternoon and made it difficult to ascertain until late what had happened. It seems that, fearing disorders, a large body of police moved in the direction of the Pantheon about 4 o'clock and barred the bridges across the Seine. Half an hour later, the students, issuing from the lecture rooms, filled the Place Pantheon. An agitated crowd moved in the direction of the bridges. Several attempts to cross the river were frustrated, but eventually a large number reached the place de la Republique. Many were arrested. The students were now joined by the riff raff of the city, but finally desisted until evening.

A special service of police has been organized around the residence of Mathian Dreyfus.

LYONS, January 17.—An anti-Jewish student demonstration took place here today with cries of "Down with Dreyfus." The office of Le Peuple, which has supported Zola, was attacked, but the staff made a sortie and drove away the students.

PARIS, January 17.—Midnight—M. Blanc, the prefect of police, has personally taken the direction of the men who were protecting the military club through fear of further trouble.

Telegrams from various provincial towns report student manifestations at Marseilles, where the windows of Jewish citizens were broken.

At Nantes there have been some attacks on shops and the synagogue. The crowd rescued those who were arrested.

TRAGEDY IN FLORIDA.

A Crime Which Recalls the Story of Durrant.

PENSACOLA, January 17.—One of the most horrible tragedies that has ever occurred in this vicinity was brought to light today. Last Friday night Herbert Zeloy and Miss Alice Curove of Warrington, attended a party at Mill View and were among the gayest of all the guests. Dancing was kept up until after midnight and about 2 a. m. the young couple left in a buggy to return home.

This morning, in a clump of trees the bodies of the two young people were found, both dead. The young lady had been killed by a pistol ball which entered her head and the young man had been killed by a pistol ball which had shattered his skull.

After viewing the bodies and surroundings the Coroner's jury was convinced that the young man had forcibly outraged the young lady and then killed her and subsequently committed suicide.

A WARM TIME OVER McKENNA

"Our Steve" Jumps on the A. P. A.

Hot Language From the Senator.

Allen of Nebraska Leads the Opposition and Confirmation Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Almost the entire four hours of the executive session of the senate today were devoted to the indirect consideration of the nomination of Hon. Joseph McKenna, now attorney-general, to be associate justice of the supreme court. The discussion was the result of an effort on the part of Senator Allen, Populist, of Nebraska to secure a postponement for two weeks. In the end a compromise was reached, deferring consideration until a week from today, on the condition that the Nebraska senator should agree to allow a vote to be taken on that date. The Hawaiian treaty was not touched upon.

The debate upon Mr. McKenna's nomination was precipitated by Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee on judiciary, who called up the nomination in accordance with his notice of yesterday and asked for immediate action. In doing this, Mr. Hoar spoke briefly of the opposition to Mr. McKenna saying that the judiciary committee had investigated most of the charges made and had reached the conclusion that they were without foundation. He said that the greater number of charges had been made for the members of the American Protective Association and as they had been founded solely upon the fact that Mr. McKenna was a Catholic in religion, they had not been deemed worthy of serious consideration. Mr. Hoar dwelt at some length upon this point, excoriating any man who would attempt to inject a question of religion into a controversy over a man's fitness for office. He said that such an effort was entirely un-American and unpatriotic and should not for a moment receive the consideration of fair minded men.

Senator White of California also spoke of the effort of the A. P. A. to interfere with the course of the senate in giving proper attention to a question, the determination of which should depend on considerations of fitness and justice as between man and man, rather than upon an appeal to bigotry, prejudice and a false claim of patriotism. He spoke of the A. P. A.'s as fools who could not be properly characterized in the senate. He had no patience, he said, with men who held the opinion that Catholics must necessarily consult the Pope or some other high functionary of the Catholic church in every important transaction of their lives, and added that he was convinced that the senate would not be influenced for a moment by such representations as an order of the character of the A. P. A. would make. Mr. McKenna's confirmation should depend entirely upon different considerations. As for himself, while he did not contend that Mr. McKenna was a giant in his legal attainments, still he believed him to be an honorable man, a competent lawyer and a just jurist, and he should support his confirmation.

It was here that Mr. Allen interposed an objection to immediate action. When his request for two weeks' delay was met with refusal he took the floor and proceed to give his reasons for the request which in the main were that he wanted and he thought the senate should have more time for consideration than had been given to it. He called attention to the importance of the office to which Mr. McKenna had been named, saying it was a place which he would occupy probably during the remainder of his life, and that the senate and the American public had a right to demand that the charges should be sifted to the bottom. He said so far as the opposition of the A.PA. was concerned it did not influence him in the least, and he agreed with all that had been said as to the impropriety of any interference in a matter of this character on account of religious prejudices or predilections.

There were still other charges which were to his mind far more serious and to prove that such was the case, he read at length from letters and newspapers attacking Mr. McKenna's record as an attorney and jurist on the ground of want of legal attainments. The greater part of Mr. Allen's speech was devoted to reading those documents. He called especial attention to an attack made by the bar of the Pacific coast, which, he said, was deserving of more scrutiny than had been given it.

Mr. Allen also stated that he had understood that the charges had been made that large corporations had been instrumental in securing McKenna's nomination. He thought this matter should be looked into more thoroughly than the senate had had opportunity to do. Mr. Allen disclaimed any intention to father any of the charges made, but asserted that his sole purpose was to secure time for their proper investigation. He added that he might himself vote for Mr. McKenna's confirmation, but said that before doing so, he desired to be convinced that the assertions made derogatory to Mr. McKenna's character as a jurist were without foundation.

It was 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon before the agreement was reached for concluding the McKenna matter at the sitting on next Friday and by general consent the senate postponed consideration of the Hawaiian treaty until next Monday.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—It was the intention of the house managers to proceed with the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today, but owing to the excited condition of affairs in Havana and the widely exaggerated reports they decided to avoid the possibility of opening up a Cuban debate by relinquishing the day to the committee on claims in charge of bills on the private calendar. Before this order was entered upon the agricultural bill was passed. Most of the day was consumed in a filibuster against a bill to pay the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church South, at Nashville, Tenn., $288,000 on account of seizure and use by the United States government.

The property of the corporation, which was located at Nashville, Tenn., was seized and held by the United States from 1862 to 1866, when it was turned over to the owners. Mr. Cooper referred to the fact that the profits of the concern were applied to the support of the superannuated ministers. Thousands of petitions from religious bodies, he said, had been received, urging the passage of the bill. Mr. Dalzell, Republican of Pennsylvania, inaugurated a filibuster against the measure by demanding the report of the bill, which consisted of about fifty pages, the reading of which would consume several hours.

At the conclusion of an hour when Dalzell's time expired the friends of the bill attempted to secure an agreement for closing the debate, but all requests looking to this end were objected to. Mr. Richardson, Democrat of Tennessee, appealed to the other side to allow a vote on the bill. Mr. Sayres, Democrat of Texas, said this was as just a claim as had ever been presented to congress. The amount asked by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in this bill, he said, was not 50 per cent of the amount which had been recommended by the court of claims. Leading bishops and divines North and South had indorsed it. Common justice, not charity, demanded its passage.

Mr. Grosvenor, Republican of Ohio, made a ten-minute speech in favor of the bill. He said he knew personally enough about the claim to say that $235,000 was a very low estimate of the damage sustained by the corporation. After further discussion and before disposing of the bill the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SHOT THREE PERSONS.

A Triple Murderer Hanged in Old Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 14.—Archie Lockely, colored, a triple murderer, was hanged at King and Queen court house today. There was a large crowd at the courthouse and the Sheriff and his deputies had to produce pistols to prevent some of those present from forcing their way into the inclosure around the scaffold.

Lockely showed great nerve to the last. Death was instantaneous. Lockely made a full confession.

Lockely had been living for several years with Ellen Chapman, and on October 12th last went to her house and a quarrel ensued, which ended in a fight. When the woman's nephew, George Lee, started for an officer, Lockely seized a gun and shot him; then shot at Charles Chapman but missed him. He then shot Eddie Chapman, and when he saw the woman trying to escape, shot her.

FUSION AND CONFUSION.

Silverites Attempt to Unite for the Coming Contest.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—As the result of a conference held within the past few days between the several leaders of various parties, it is said that Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee, Chairman Butler of the Populist national committee and Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican national committee will issue a joint manifesto the early part of next week, with a view of securing common action by the three organizations in the political contest of 1898.

The draft of the document is now in the course of construction. It will appeal to all those interested in the cause of silver to work in union and to avoid rival organizations, by which their common strength will be dissipated.

NEARLY FROZEN

Narrow Escape of a Somnambulist.

Left the Cars at Tehachapi in His Night Clothes and Fell Asleep.

LOS ANGELES, January 14.—Custer McKay, the 18 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. McKay of Oakland, came within fifteen minutes of being frozen to death at Tehachapi Thursday morning.

The young man is a subject of somnabulism and while en route to the City of Mexico with his mother, he left the train at Tehachapi clad only in his underclothes.

The train proceeded on its way and after young McKay had, while sound asleep, wandered about in the snow for a while he lay down and started on his slumber of death. A railway man on his way stumbled over his snow-covered body and took the young fellow to the depot, where medical aid was summoned.

MAY NOT START

The Yukon Miners' Relief Expedition.

No Evidence Before the Government of Its Present Necessity.

PORTLAND, Or., January 14.—General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, this morning received a telegram from the war department instructing him to postpone the departure of the relief expedition to Alaska. Accordingly the contract to ship the expedition from this port on the steamship Oregon January 23d, has been withdrawn.

The pack train is still held at Fort Vancouver and the drilling of the guard for it will go on. The orders effect a temporary abandonment of the expedition and it is understood they were based on the recent reports that there will be no starvation or suffering in the Yukon country that the government relief expedition could relieve."

Agent Polton of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company states that his company is glad to be relieved of the contract to transport the government pack train to Alaska, as it has already more business offered than it is possible to handle.

THE PRESIDENT DINED.

Vice-President Hobart Entertains Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart entertained the President and Mrs. McKinley this evening at a beautifully appointed dinner of twenty covers.

This was Mrs. McKinley's first appearance as a dinner guest in Washington since the inauguration, and was consequently awaited with great interest. She wore a very rich toilet of blue satin, with diamond ornaments. The other guests present were the members of the cabinet and the cabinet ladies.

A Referendum Vote.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—The Populists concluded their work in this city by giving out the details for setting in motion their novel plan for taking a referendum vote of the rank and file of their party. The questions submitted are: What date is your choice for holding a national convention for the nomination of presidential candidate—Monday, July 4, 1898; Friday, May 26, 1899, or Thursday, February 22, 1900? The ballots are similar to the Australian ticket and will be polled by the local committees and Populist press.

Horses and Dogs for Alaska.

PORTLAND, Or., January 14.—The steamer George W. Elder sailed tonight for Skaguay and Dyea with 350 passengers and a full cargo. Six hundred horses and nearly 600 dogs go north by the Elder.

PROSPECTS ARE SATISFACTORY

Summary of a Week's Trade.

Heavy Exports on the Pacific Coast.

The Rush to Alaska Causes a Brisk Demand for Cattle and Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK, January 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in its issue of tomorrow:

"The year opened with very satisfactory prospects. It is all the better that there is no wild excitement in the speculative markets and while stocks advance a little, grain yields a little. The payments through principal clearing houses, notwithstanding a decrease at New York, owing to less activity in stocks, are 2.6 per cent larger than in 1892 and 10.1 per cent larger outside New York. Earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for December, $43,364,279, indicate substantially the same rate of increase, exceeding last year's by 10.5 per cent and the earnings of 1892 for the same roads by 1.3 per cent. Since 1892 was on the whole the most prosperous year thus far, comparisons indicate, notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, that the volume of business is larger and, in spite of some cutting of rates, the earnings of railroads are larger than in the best year of past history.

"The wheat market has been curiously languid, yielding 1/4c, although Atlantic exports amounted to 6,056,788 bushels for the two weeks of January, against 3,998,317 last year, and Pacific exports for the week have been 1,079,676 bushels. Western receipts continue so heavy that with the greatest accumulation of wheat at Chicago ever known there is little encouragement for speculation. Receipts were 5,577,250 bushels for the two weeks against 3,098,683 bushels last year.

"The iron furnaces in this last January report an output of 226,608 tons weekly against 226,024 weekly December 1st, with an increase of 12,481 tons in the unsold stocks held by furnaces.

"The Pennsylvania road has ordered 100,000 tons of steel rails and a new railroad in Maine 12,000 tons and other orders for cars, railroad supplies, plates, bars and structural material are unusually large for the season.

"The woolen manufacturers have been buying wool largely and for reasons not publicly explained. It is evident that large orders have been taken by the leading mills at prices which they find satisfactory, and the rush of small mills to buy wool has made most of the markets during the past week, although sales have declined about 40 per cent compared with the previous week. But there is decidedly better demand for men's wear goods and the makers look forward to a good demand soon. The cotton manufacturers have been overloading by excessive production and find no increase in demand and no gain in prices.

"Failures for the past week have been 349 in the United States against 459 last year, and 45 in Canada against 71 last year."

NEW YORK, January 14.—Bradstreet's of tomorrow will say:

Distribution of trade remains rather quiet, mild weather throughout the country tending to check distribution of winter goods. Prices generally remain steady or tend upward, except for some grades of iron and orders for spring trade, where received, are encouraging. Industrial activity is most manifest at the West, where the demand for iron is very large.

A feature of the week was the placing of an order by one railroad for 100,000 tons of steel rails, with smaller orders, aggregating in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons more. Pig iron production is now at an unprecedented rate, the furnace capacity being estimated at 1,000,000 tons a month. At the South manufacturing activity is a feature, sales of iron being very heavy.

A good export demand for cotton and grain at steady prices is a feature. At the East a number of strikes against wage reductions are reported or expected in the cotton industry. Some woolen mills working on heavy men's wear goods are refusing orders, their capacity being fully booked.

The rush to Alaska has already begun on the Pacific coast. Freight charters are reported lower. Export trade continues large, a gain of 8 per cent on the total export of breadstuffs, cotton, mineral ores, cattle and hogs, and provisions being shown both for December and the calendar year.

The recent falling off in wheat exports prove, as was indicated last week, to have been due to the usual holiday quiet and not to any falling off of demand from abroad. The total exports of wheat (flour included) from the United States and Canada this week amounted to 5,136,166 bushels, against 3,181,000 bushels last week, 3,948,000 bushels this week a year ago and 3,202,000 bushels in 1896.

Corn exports for the week show a gain of 1,000,000 bushels, amounting to 4,641,000 bushels against 3,455,000 last year and 336,000 in the corresponding week of 1896.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say: Both speculation and investments have been active during the past week. The best feature of the market has been the very heavy dealings in bonds at generally higher prices, both for the high grade and new and more speculative classes.

Transactions, rising as they have to $34,000,000 or $5,000,000 of bonds on the stock exchange with the trading distributed among an unusually large number of different issues, would indicate a large demand for investments and the growth of confidence in regard to the position and future of the market. The stock list also displayed a marked increase in the volume of dealings, with an advancing tendency. There has been considerable speculative manipulation, but the purchasing of stocks by commission houses will be a feature and though London has shown a disposition to sell, buying by German interests in this market was considerable.

Professionals have realized from time to time in expectation of a reaction, but were to some extent constrained to get back stocks at high figures. The first serious interruption to the bullish tendencies was on Thursday, when reports indicating that trouble with Spain might result from a riot in Havana caused selling of long stock, though the market rallied when such fears were shown to be unfounded.

The strength of the list generally was materially affected by the decline in American sugar refining, due to the announcement made at its annual meeting that the company's surplus would not be graded as extra dividends. The industrial stocks were in part neglected and the bullish demonstrations and activity centered in railroad shares, the Pacific group, the local traction shares and the Vanderbilts taking the more prominent place.

GERMANY AND THE TARIFF

It Has Paralyzed Her Sugar Exports.

Threatened Retaliation on California Wines.

The Kaiser and the Czar in Harmony on the China Question.

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BERLIN, January 15.—Twice during the past week Emperor William called unannounced at the Russian embassy and had long conversations with Count Von Osten-Sacken, the Russian ambassador. It is learned on good authority that the conversations were solely on the far eastern question. The Emperor is uncertain as to Japan's future steps in regard to China and Corea and Count Von Osten-Sacken, on the strength of recent St. Petersburg information, was able to enlighten his majesty fully on the subject.

The entente with Russia continues undisturbed. The Czar in a lengthy personal letter explained to Emperor William shortly after the seizure of Port Arthur, Russia's intentions and plans regarding Manchuria and North China.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the whole of trans-Caucasia, including the big province of Turkestan, will shortly be placed under the control of a governor-general, probably a Russian grand duke, who will have practically unlimited military administrative power. It is believed that by such a measure the welfare of the population of 25,000,000 souls inhabiting a territory separated from the central government by thousands of miles, can better be assured. The changed relations between China and Germany are strikingly shown in the fact that the new Chinese ambassador who just arrived is accredited to Berlin only, and not to several courts as heretofore; and his corps of secretaries has been increased from six to eight. The existing commercial treaty with China will be retained.

The colonial office is preparing a civil administration for Kiao Chau and the German Consul Stebet, at Shanghai, is organizing a provisional administration. The first reports are anxiously awaited. The bill asking for appropriations for the expenses of the Chinese expedition cannot be presented until the next Reichstag meets.

Austria and Germany have intimated their willingness to attend the proposed conference to discuss the abolition of sugar bounties. France is also showing an inclination to join, so an early meeting is probable.

The export of sugar to the United States has suffered enormously through the Dingley tariff. In fact, it has almost stopped. During the last quarter of 1897 only $37,000 worth of sugar was shipped from Hamburg, the principal sugar port of Germany.

The Agrarian press has started a campaign against American wines. A higher duty on American wines is demanded on the ground that these wines, especially those from California, are directly competing with German wines in the latter's market.

The *Deutsche Wein Zeitung*, organ of the German Vintners, assert that there is no such competition, as, according to the publication, the California wines, with their greater percentage of alcohol and acids, compete in Germany only with Spanish, Italian and south of France wines.

FAVOR A CHANGE

The Civil Service Reform Measure.

Claim Made That a Majority of Republicans Will Consent to Alterations.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The canvass of the Republican members of the House on the question of changing the civil service laws which has been conducted by the Republican steering committee, is about completed. Of the 202 Republican members of the House the canvass is said to show that a majority varying from eighteen to forty is favorable to a change in the law according to the degree of change proposed.

This last factor leads to some difference of opinion as to the result of the canvass. Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, a member of the committee, places the number of Republicans who can be depended on at 112.

Mr. Evans of Kentucky, another member of the committee, places the number at 125. Those who have made the canvass say that in a number of cases entire state delegations are shown by the canvass to favor a change in the law, notably North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and New Hampshire. The Minnesota count shows all but one for a change; Michigan all but two; in Pennsylvania twenty-two out of twenty-seven Republican members are counted in the canvass for a change in the law.

Beyond completing the canvass the opposition to the civil service law is taking no active steps for the present, the purpose being to wait until the regular civil service committee of the House takes action on the bill before it proposes a modification of the law.

GOLD IN INDIA.

The Country Not Ready to Adopt a Gold Standard.

CALCUTTA, January 15.—Sir James Westland, the finance minister of the council, at yesterday's meeting of the body made a speech in which he said he was unable to give a final reply to the question of the introduction of a gold standard.

One thing was clear, he continued, a great advance has been made in the direction contemplated by the authors of the policy of 1893, namely, the gold standard would become possible. Many obscure people in this had been determined by actual experience. The disasters of 1897 had been followed by a bountiful harvest and the renewal of trade discussions of last autumn had prepared the public and official opinion in England to the possible necessity of the gold standard which might involve the actual diversion for Indian purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock.

The speaker said also that he was fully alive to the grave commercial bearings of the subject, adding if the legislation of 1893 had not been introduced, exchange might have dropped to nine pence and the present situation might have been far worse.

THE SITUATION IN HAVANA

Army Officers Participated In Riots.

United States Warships Concentrating

While All Is Calm On the Surface Vigilance Is Not Relaxed.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—As no further advices were received up to noon today, it is taken for granted by Senor de Lome that the Havana authorities have no apprehension and that the situation is quiet. No surprise would be felt, however, if there were sporadic gatherings of groups in a city of Havana's size, particularly on Sunday. It is a custom of Latin countries for the people to make a holiday of Sunday, and the streets are usually filled with those otherwise engaged during the week. The customary outpouring of the people doubtless will occur tomorrow and may serve as an incentive for the congregating of groups, but it is said this should not be construed into a popular demonstration and no uneasiness whatever is felt that it will be the occasion of anything more than a few vivas, even if so much.

Today Senor Govin, a member of the autonomous cabinet, arrived at Havana and this also, it is said, may serve as a text for some vivas by the ultras. Govin has been at Atlanta since the autonomous cabinet was formed. He is regarded as the strongest man of that body, and for that reason his appointment has excited intense hostility among the insurgents and their friends. It led to a movement to insult him personally as he passed through Tampa, according to information submitted to the Spanish Minister.

This led Senor Govin to change his route, making a sea trip by way of New York. He sailed from there last Saturday. In view of the movement against him at Tampa it would be no surprise to the legation here if the same ultra element at Havana took his arrival as an opportunity for a similar expression against him.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The official advices from Havana received by the Spanish minister, Mr. De Lome, continue to be reassuring. A dispatch sent at 8 o'clock last evening said that the city was perfectly quiet. Another dispatch sent shortly after midnight and received early this morning stated that a few people gathered in the public park about 10 o'clock last night. There were no demonstrations and under ordinary circumstances no attention would have been given to it as the park is the central public point of Havana. As a matter of precaution, however, the patrol of soldiers on guard asked the people to move away and this they did without demonstration or the exercise of any force. By 12 o'clock the troops were back in their quarters.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Up to noon today the state department had received no advices under today's date from Consul General Lee at Havana. Late last night General Lee sent a dispatch saying that everything was quiet and that the theaters and places of amusement were open.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The battleship Texas sailed from New York at 2 o'clock this afternoon to join the North Atlantic squadron. Admiral Sicard has been granted permission by Secretary Long to delay the sailing of the squadron from Hampton Roads until tomorrow morning, in order that the Texas may join it off the Chesapeake capes.

During the afternoon the minister was in receipt of advices from Senor Congo showing that up to 6 o'clock the city of Havana had been absolutely calm.

NORFOLK, VA., January 15.—Up to 11 a.m. there has been no movement of the fleet in Hampton Roads and it is expected it will not sail before tomorrow. The New York, Massachusetts and Iowa are off Old Point.

HAVANA, January 15.—A dispatch received from Spanish sources in Pinar del Rio says that the insurgent brigadier General Perico Delgado has been killed by his followers and that his chief of staff, Louis Lopez Marlin has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

A dispatch from San Juan de los Yeras, province of Santa Clara, announces that the insurgent leader Lorelo Cavaro, a naturalized American citizen, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., January 15.—Captain Calvin and others, who were leaders in the recent raids upon the offices of the newspaper, will be prosecuted for their connection with the disturbance. Over 300 army officers, it is said, will plead guilty to being concerned in the demonstrations.

KEY WEST, Fla., January 15.—Passengers who have arrived here from Havana tonight report that Captain General Blanco has been threatened by an attack from the mob and is mobilizing his loyal forces to be ready for any such demonstration.

Most of the newspapers have been compelled to suspend publication and others that are publishing are compelled to have their matter examined before using it.

A STREAK OF LUCK.

Mrs. Wyatt of San Diego Gets a Snug Legacy.

SAN DIEGO, January 17.—Mrs. Katie Wyatt of this city, a cousin of Mrs. L. H. Smart, known in the literary world as "Helen Gardner," is one of twenty-eight persons in various parts of the country who will become wealthy under the will of Giles Bushnell. The latter, who was a prosperous merchant in New York, died three years ago leaving an estate of several millions. By the terms of his will a large portion of the estate was left to these twenty-eight residuary legatees after the death of the testator's three brothers. These are now dead and the estate is being closed up. Mrs. Wyatt's share is estimated between $200,000 and $300,000.

Got Rid of Poor Hubby.

ST. CHALMISQUE, Quebec, January 17.—The trial of Mrs. Isidore Poirier and Samuel Parslow, accused of the murder of the woman's husband, opened here today. The crown will attempt to prove that an intimacy existed between the two prisoners and that the woman induced her husband to take out an insurance policy. Then she wrote to the insurance people desiring to know if the death of her husband by poisoning or assassination would invalidate the policy, and on being assured that it would Parslow and she murdered the unfortunate man by cutting his throat, afterward disposing of the body so as to make it appear that Poirier had committed suicide.

The National Exchequer.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $240,84,994; gold reserve, $162,528,775.

IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

The Senate Passes the Lodge Bill.

Restrictions on Undesirable Immigration.

Senator Hanna Qualifies for the Short Term—Preparations for the Coming Census.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The features of today's proceedings in the senate were the speech delivered by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the bimetallic commission, upon the negotiations of the commission with European countries relative to international bimetallism and the passage of the Lodge bill restricting immigration into the United States. The proceedings were the most interesting and important that have characterized any single day's work in the senate during the present session. In anticipation of them the galleries were crowded at an early hour.

Quite unexpectedly Senator Hanna appeared at the opening of today's session. Mr. Foraker, the senior Senator from Ohio, presented Mr. Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term, which will expire on March 4, 1899, and asked that the oath of office be administered to him. Mr. Foraker escorted his colleague to the desk, where Vice-President Hobart administered the oath of office.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Wolcott at 12.50 was recognized to begin his address. He was in fine voice and commanded the earnest attention of his auditors.

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Wolcott was instantly surrounded by his Republican colleagues desirous of tendering to him congratulations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's speech the immigration bill was taken up and discussed until 4 o'clock, the hour at which, by previous arrangement, it had been arranged to vote finally upon the amendments and the bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin providing that the ability on the part of an immigrant either to read or write should be accepted as sufficient test of his literacy was adopted by a vote of 42 to 22.

Another amendment of Mr. Spooner providing that the members of the family accompanying an immigrant rejected under the conditions of the bill should be returned to the country whence they came by the steamship companies was also adopted. Other efforts were made to amend the measure but defeated.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 26.

The bill, as passed, provides that all immigrants physically capable and over 16 years of age shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not able to read or write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age, capable of supporting such a parent or grandparent, may accompany the immigrant or the parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of the child or grand child over 21 years of age, qualified under the law; and a wife or minor child not able to read or write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified.

This act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from the island of Cuba during the continuance of present disorders there, who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's remarks, an agreement had been reached by the Wisconsin senator and Mr. Lodge, in charge of the measure, that Mr. Spooner should draft an amendment providing that steamship companies should take back to Europe the wife and children of an immigrant who had failed to meet the requirements of the proposed law. Mr. Lodge spoke briefly in support of the measure. He declared that the opposition to the bill had been stimulated by the German steamship companies, who would suffer by its passage. They had aroused the opposition to the measure and had been aided materially by the deputy commissioner of immigration, who had himself been a citizen of this country for scarcely seven years.

The amendment offered by Mr. Spooner was then adopted by 42 to 22.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana offered an amendment increasing the age of immigrants affected by the bill from 16 to 21 years. The amendment was lost by 25 yeas to 36 nays.

Mr. Kyle of South Dakota offered an amendment providing that any immigrant convicted within a year of his landing in this country of a felony or other violation of the law shall be returned to the country from which he came. The amendment was lost without division. The bill was then placed on its passage and passed by a vote of 45 to 26, the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Davis, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson, and Wolcott—45.

Noes—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Kenny, Lindsay, McEnerney, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pettus, Rawlins, Roache, Stewart, Turpie, Walthall and White—28.

Mr. Carter, chairman of the census committee, gave notice that after the disposition tomorrow of the urgent deficiency bill he should insist upon the consideration of the unfinished business which is the measure providing for the appointment of a director and thirty-one other employes of the twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee in this connection, desired it to be understood that the appropriation bills which under the senate procedure, have the right of way over other legislation would be pressed by his committee and that the pension appropriation bill, now on the calendar, would be called up probably on Wednesday.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. White of California Mr. Carter said he had no desire to delay the consideration of the Hawaiian annexation in executive session, but he thought the census measure ought to be passed promptly. Bills were passed providing for an American register for the steamer Navaho and to amend section 4440 of the revised statutes authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers.

The joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the fisheries exposition to be held this year in Bergen, Norway, which had been passed by the house, was passed. The senate then, at 4 45 p.m., on motion of Mr. Quay, went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—This was District of Columbia day in the house, but only three bills of local importance were passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration of the army appropriation bill. The debate was particularly notable for a vigorous speech by Mr. McClellan of New York, a son of General George B. McClellan, attacking the present army organization as obsolete and inefficient. He asserted that we were woefully unprepared for war should a crisis come, and he contended for modern methods in organization, equipment and supplies which would enable the United States to meet an emergency.

Mr. Lewis of Washington also made a speech that attracted attention in denunciation of trusts, which, he declared, were threatening the liberties of the country.

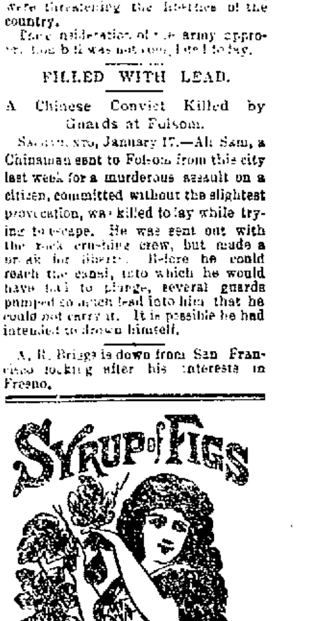
Final consideration of the army appropriation bill was not concluded today.

FILLED WITH LEAD.

A Chinese Convict Killed by Guards at Folsom.

SACRAMENTO, January 17.—Ah Sam, a Chinaman sent to Folsom from this city last week for a murderous assault on a citizen, committed without the slightest provocation, was killed today while trying to escape. He was sent out with the rock crushing crew, but made a break for liberty. Before he could reach the canal, into which he would have had to plunge, several guards pumped so much lead into him that he could not carry it. It is possible he had intended to drown himself.

A. R. Briggs is down from San Francisco looking after his interests in Fresno.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DR. H. EHRLICH

—THE EMINENT—

Oculist and Aurist

From Berlin, Germany, will make his next visit to

FRESNO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, HUGHES BLOCK,

And return once a month. Do you want that Catarrh cured? Do you want that Deafness cured? Do you want to see with those weak, watery dim eyes? If so, go and consult Dr. Ehrlich this trip. It costs you nothing to get his opinion this trip. 300 patients have been treated by him lately and all are pleased. His wonderful cures are bringing the deaf and blind from all sections for relief, and they go home and tell others and the crowd increases each month. A hundred cures of Deafness and Noises have tried his new cure for that disease and they say it is the grandest discovery to suffering humanity. Can give private references to many as you wish to go and see who have suffered and are cured. Thirty-five people suffering with weak eyes have thrown away their glasses and are able to see again. Write to your friends and go early, as rooms are crowded all day. Consultation free.

Beware of Imitations.—My success and ability in curing hundreds has stirred up a band of imitators, who are canvassing from house to house to procure patients. Remember, I have no connection with any institute. I do not employ cheap graduates. All of my patients receive my personal attention.

DR. H. EHRLICH.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS POSITIVELY CURED

by a New Treatment and New Methods Discovered by Myself Two Years ago. It Is the Most Wonderful Discovery of this Age on Nose and Ear Diseases.

Cross Eyes straightened in one minute without pain or chloroform, and patients go home with it [illegible] Granulated Eyes, Weak, Watery Eyes, Drooping Eye Lids, Wild Hairs, Astigmatism, Nearsightedness, and all Eye Strains cured. Glasses fitted when all others fail.

Polypus Tumors of the Nose, Enlarged Tonsils, Granulated Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, all Diseases of the Nose and Throat cured quickly and permanently.

Noises in the Ears stopped in every case. Discharging Ears cured in every case. Deafness—we cure [illegible] per cent of the cases, no matter how long you have been deaf. It is not the length of time, but the changes in the ear that is in it. Come and see me. I can tell you in five minutes whether curable or not.

Catarrh—I can cure every case. Treatment gives immediate relief. Remember, if you have any disease of the lungs, [illegible]

EYES, EARS, NOSE AND THROAT.

Read what these people have to say. If that does not satisfy you come and see me and I will refer you to over 3,000 cured by me. Among them are doctors, lawyers, bankers, business men and workingmen, and if you can find any one of these that say they ever had a chance to get it not cured, I will treat you free. If you are coming, come early and have the advantage of this long stay.

RAISIN MARKET

Small Supply in Jobbers' Hands.

E. G. Chaddock's Views on the Situation.

Evils of F. O. B. Shipments. Market Ruined By Poor Goods.

From Wednesday's Daily.

E. G. Chaddock, the raisin packer, has returned from a six weeks' tour of the Eastern and Northern states. He visited New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver and many of the smaller trade centers of the United States for the purpose of personally investigating the raisin market. In conversation with a representative of the REPUBLICAN yesterday he gave his views upon the raisin situation and said:

"I found the principal embarrassment to the trade to be the bad quality of raisins that were put up by many packers this year. The buyers regard all goods on a par with the damaged raisins put upon the market earlier in the season. You know many raisins were damaged by the rains and also the crop was not up to the usual standard of excellence last year. The poor raisins have fixed the price for good ones, as the Eastern dealers assume that all are the same.

"The market was flooded earlier in the season with these damaged raisins and the price dropped on all grades. The buyers expected raisins to go lower and did business on this basis, after the break in the market, securing only enough goods to supply their customers in the retail business.

"The eastern markets are comparatively bare of raisins, according to my observations. The supply on hand is not large, but there seems to be no speculative demand. Jobbers buy only as the goods are called for by the retail trade. There is a general impression that the demand will be better during February and March.

"Buyers through competition with poor raisins have been forced to make reductions on f.o.b. shipments. The goods received are subject to inspection on such shipments and the price of first-class raisins were forced down in this way. The jobbers would assume that the goods were damaged, and therefore the shipper would be forced to accept a lower price.

"I am not enthusiastic over the outlook for higher prices, but believe that the market will remain firm at the present figures. It is pretty hard to tell anything about the raisin business, and I would not want to say that there were prospects for better prices. The eastern market is bare, and I think perhaps 2 and 3-crown raisins may increase in price.

"The crop of '97 will all be required before the new crop is in and the price might be advanced by a concerted effort on the part of the holders.

"The dried fruit market was dull and the demand for the lower grades of fruit seems to be quite good, although the prices are lower than the sellers are willing to accept.

"I did not have time to look into the retail trade, but the consumer, I understand, has to pay about double what he should with raisins wholesaling at present prices. If the retailers would reduce their prices the demand would be increased to such an extent that raisins would command a better price.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Fresno Council No. 1516 Installs Officers—A Prosperous Lodge.

At the meeting of Fresno Council No. 1516, Royal Arcanum, last night in Edgerly Hall the following officers were installed by L. A. Spencer, D. S. R.: Regent, T. G. Hart; V. R., M. S. Webster; O., E. T. Wolcott; P. R., S. L. Pratt; secretary, Jarvis Streeter; collector, F. W. Harpster; guide, A. H. Brown; chaplain, A. C. Bantz; warden, S. A. Alexander; sentry, J. H. Ball.

Two applicants were initiated and twenty-one applications for membership were received. Supreme Warden Thomas A. Parish was a visitor and in appropriate remarks warmly congratulated the council on its bright prospects.

Pleasant Surprise Party.

Monday evening in honor of his twenty-ninth birthday a number of Alva McNair's friends gave him a surprise party at his residence, 560 N street. Games, conversation and other amusements made the time pass pleasantly. A splendid collation was served during the evening. Those present were: Mrs. M. E. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Misses Daisy Lauder, Laura Main, Anna Norton, Ella McNair, Maggie Main, Isabella Norton, Sadie Main, Grace Brown, Eva Brown, Lulu Kirby; Messrs. George Stevens, Albert Kroker, Frank Harris, Charles McNair and Robert McKnight.

Fined the Prosecuting Witness.

Anna Adams and Alice Woods, colored women of the darkest hue, will long remember the experience that they had in Recorder Clark's court yesterday. The women engaged in a row last Friday night and the Adams woman secured the arrest of the Woods woman for disturbing her peace. Recorder Clark tried the case yesterday afternoon. The evidence was very conflicting and the Recorder became disgusted with having such petty cases brought before him and discharged the prisoner. He then assessed the costs amounting to $10 to the prosecuting witness, Anna Adams. The women were given a stern lecture by the Recorder at the close of the trial.

Charged With Petty Larceny.

Charles Peterian, charged with petty larceny in removing a number of trays and sweat boxes from a vineyard under the management of Charles C. Teague, was arrested early yesterday morning by Deputy Constable Dunse. Peterian had the vineyard leased last season and it is alleged he took the trays and boxes after the raisins were cured. His trial will occur in Justice St. John's court on Tuesday of next week.

A Damage Suit Reversed.

The remittitur has arrived from the supreme court in the case of E. C. Lyles, who sued E. B. Perrin for damages and was awarded $15,000. The supreme court reversed the judgment of the lower court because certain instructions were not given. Lyles bought a tract of land with a water right from Perrin, who after the sale diverted the course of the stream.

Defective Grate.

Yesterday afternoon a defective grate in the Fiske building caused a small fire. The grate was located in the room occupied by S. N. Griffith. Miss Ollie Chapman, stenographer, noticed smoke coming up through the floor and gave the alarm. The chemical engine put out the incipient blaze in a few minutes.

POSTAL POSITIONS.

Information for Applicants Regarding the Examinations.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Persons desiring to be examined for government positions by the United States Civil Service Commission are notified that an examination will be held in Fresno on a day (not yet announced) between March 15th and April 25, 1898, for positions of clerk and carrier in the Fresno postoffice, railway mail and all departmental positions.

All citizens of the United States are invited to enter. The age limitations are as follows: For carrier, not under 21 or over 40 years; all other positions, not under 18 years. No application for this examination will be accepted unless filed with the undersigned on or before March 1, 1898, at the hour of closing business, 7 p.m.

These examinations are open to all reputable citizens who may desire to enter the public service. No political or religious affiliations will deter one from receiving a fair and impartial examination. Applicants' papers will be examined, graded and certified with entire impartiality, nothing being considered except their efficiency as shown by the grade they obtain in the examination room.

For application blanks, full information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions apply at the postoffice to

MELL J. DUNCAN,
Secretary Board of Examiners.
Fresno, January 18, 1898.

That Boy Was a Girl.

The REPUBLICAN stated yesterday morning that Deputy Sheriff Manley had been presented with a boy. Dr. Long told the reporter that the new arrival was of the masculine sex, but both Mr. and Mrs. Manley are quite positive that it is a girl.

Jeff James' New Canal.

Jeff James and others are building a canal from Sycamore point on the San Joaquin to Mendota. The canal will be about thirty-five miles in length. It will cross the Southern Pacific railroad between Jamison and Collis and a large force of men are at work on this portion of the ditch.

INDIAN JEALOUSY

It Objects to John R. Hite's Recent Marriage.

Red-Skinned Lucy Sues Him for Divorce and Half His Estate.

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle* of last Sunday, John R. Hite, the reputed millionaire who has large property interests in this county and who is well known to all the old-timers, is having a very unpleasant experience with Indian jealousy.

Hite was married last October to Mrs. Cecilia Nougues, a comely widow who was a professional nurse and attended him in an illness. But before many moons a red-skinned old woman, who, according to Hite's friends of early days, was once an Indian beauty, bobbed up. She styles herself Mrs. Lucy Hite, although years ago plain "Lucy" was a sufficiently distinguishing designation.

"Lucy" has brought suit in the superior court of Mariposa county, where she lives, for a divorce from the wealthy and eccentric early-timer, asking for $200,000 cash and the title to the famous Hite mine.

The *Chronicle* said:

"Hite is widely known in California, both for his wealth and eccentricity. The story of his early days in California, as his enemies tell it, runs that when he began his search for gold in 1861 his outfit included a mule and an Indian woman, well known to the camps of Mariposa. Some two years later she died and was replaced by her sister, who, according to the fashion of the time and the country, was known thenceforth—so, at least, she asserts—as Lucy Hite. When they parted, it is declared, her former lord bought her a ranch and in his liberality made her the richest woman of her tribe.

"Lucy came to San Francisco, and though she did not stay long, her presence gave the new Mrs. Hite—or the second Mrs. Hite, as the courts may decide—some trouble. It is not agreeable to have a former wife turn up so soon after the wedding day. Still Mrs. Hite took it with philosophy. The Indian Mrs. Hite has now returned to Mariposa county, where she will prosecute her claim vigorously. As long as Hite remained unmarried she was satisfied to let him alone, but as soon as she heard that he had espoused his sometime nurse, she came to the city to see him. Hite insists that he had not seen the Indian woman for five years, though he has always provided for her amply since he tired of living with her.

"One day Attorney John A. Wall appeared before Hite as the bearer of unpleasant news. He had come to lay the claims of the Indian before her former companion. He referred Wall to his attorney, and Castelhun's first question was, 'How much does she want?' Attorney Wall was not prepared to say. In a few days he returned with an ultimatum. Lucy would be willing to accept $200,000 and the Mariposa mine—about one-half of Hite's fortune—and in consideration thereof would relinquish all her claims to Hite's hand and heart. But Lawyer Castelhun refused to consider what he deemed extravagant demands. He declined to compromise, and the next heard from the Indian woman was when he received news of the suit for divorce and a division of property, filed in Mariposa county.

"According to John W. Wilcox, the eccentric millionaire erected a granite monument twenty feet high over the grave of Lucy's sister. Forty Chinese were employed to haul the granite blocks for this monument, which cost $10,000. It stands on the south slope of a hill overlooking the Hite mine, and is surrounded by an elaborate iron fence. Soon after the monument was finished, Wilcox says, Hite built a pretty cottage in the midst of a garden that was the prettiest in the country, and there installed Lucy. In 1880, when Hite sold his mine for $600,000, he bought Lucy a ranch, it is said, and stocked it with 2000 head of Angora goats and 200 head of cattle, giving her carte blanche at the local store. When the bills came in, Wilcox, who was Hite's confidential man, would segregate the bills, he says, marking Lucy's accounts 'L.'

"Ever since then half a dozen lawyers in Mariposa have been watching the case, their idea being to wait until Hite died, and then go in for a big slice of his estate, with Lucy as claimant. His marriage caused an upset in these plans. Wilcox says that Lucy is unusually comely for an Indian woman. She has stated to men in Mariposa that Hite owed her half of his mine, as she saved his life."

According to the *Chronicle*, Hite has several large damage suits on hand, as well as "Lucy's" case.

Mrs. Stark, Pleasant Ridge, O., says, "After two doctors gave up my boy to die, I saved him from croup by using One Minute Cough Cure." It is the quickest and most certain remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

THE PRIMARY LAW

Supervisors Are In a Quandary.

Can They Recognize Political Parties?

J. B. Graham Claimed They Couldn't, But His Opinion Was Outweighed.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Each of the five Supervisors tilted back in his chair yesterday and wondered where the board was "at," to use the classic expression of Mr. Cobb. The subject that the board was considering was the selection of fifteen names from each of the seventy-three precincts in this county, the men selected to act as election officers in the different precincts at the coming election. A few days ago the board decided to ask each of the existing political parties to submit lists of names to assist the board in making up the election officers, so that all the parties should be equally represented in the different precinct officers.

Yesterday was the time set for receiving the names, but three attorneys were on hand to tell the board just how to go about the matter. The lawyers did not agree, however, and after listening to the arguments the members looked as though they would like to meet the man in the dark who drew up that primary law, which is a double-distilled "corker."

M. V. Ashbrook represented the Republicans, J. B. Graham, the Democrats and E. S. Van Meter the Populists. Mr. Graham precipitated the discussion by declaring that the board could not accept any of the names called for, because that action would be in itself, he maintained, an *ipso facto* recognition of the existence of the parties, which, he stoutly maintained, the board had no right to do. His contention was that before the supervisors could take any action looking to accepting any of the names prepared by the county central committees of any of the parties it would be necessary to have the parties file their petitions, setting forth under the oath of the chairman and the secretary of their county central committees that they were, in fact, political parties, that they had polled three per cent of the vote at the last general election and that they intended to hold primaries for the election of delegates to their conventions.

Mr. Graham spoke at length to convince the board that his proposition was really the only *modus operandi*, and argued that if the board should, at the outset, take cognizance of the three parties there would be no reason for the law requiring the petitions to be filed at all.

President Sayre intimated that he had been hit in the right place by the argument of the Democratic lawyer, and expressed himself as being of the opinion that the thing should be done that very way.

Mr. Graham then generously left with Clerk Johnson a document prepared by himself, which was, briefly stated, a program of procedure for the clerk according to Mr. Graham's interpretation of the law.

His views were combated, however, both by Attorney Ashbrook of the Republicans and Lawyer Van Meter of the Populists. Both of those attorneys held that at this time the board had nothing whatever to do with the petitions spoken of by Attorney Graham. They maintained that the board, as a quasi-judicial body, had to take cognizance of the fact that there was a general election in 1896 and also that there were three parties represented. The board has its records to show the vote that was polled at the time, and that was all they need to consider at this time. Such was the position taken by both Mr. Van Meter and Mr. Ashbrook.

Assistant District Attorney Jones was present as the legal adviser of the board, and he was called upon by Chairman Sayre for his views of the primary law. Mr. Jones was very positive that the law did not require the filing of the petitions at this time. The existing party organizations, he said, are recognized by the laws of the state. Their existence is an inherent right which they possess because of the fact that they received three per cent of the vote cast at the last general election. By virtue of their own past vote they have the right to be placed upon the ticket, to hold conventions and nominate men for office. That right is invested in the parties simply because of the fact of their previous vote.

"This board has within its power," he continued, "the evidence by which it can fully and satisfactorily determine all of these questions. It has within its reach the records of which it should take judicial knowledge. The evidence is transcribed in its books, by which the determination of the part of the vote cast by the three parties in Fresno county at the last general election can be easily computed. That will fully determine for the board what are the existing parties."

"Why doesn't it determine it for all questions?" broke in Mr. Graham.

"The record here, as I have stated before," continued Mr. Jones, "shows to this board what parties did cast three per cent of the vote of Fresno county at the last general election. The law says this board must in the month of January proceed to select certain persons under certain conditions to act as primary officers for the primary election. The law compels you to act here and now, and it is unnecessary for any party to file any papers to bring about that action.

"Now, in answer to Judge Graham's question, the petition referred to is required to show that the parties which cast 3 per cent of the general vote also cast 3 per cent in each of the judicial townships, senatorial and assembly districts."

W. D. Foote suggested that it might be well for all the parties to file their petitions today, but the representatives of the Republican and Populist parties demurred to that on the ground that they could not have the petitions ready and also because of the fact that the law did not require the filing of those petitions until twenty days before the election.

The board had by this time come around to Mr. Jones' view of the law, but deferred action until today.

The election law, which gave room for so much discussion on account of its lack of clearness, was openly conflicting in another regard. In one place it states that the Board of Supervisors shall canvass the returns and issue certificates of election, while in another section it imposes that onerous duty on the County Clerk. That was just mentioned incidentally, however, and the board and the County Clerk will have to "scrap" it out later.

Returned From Africa.

Dr. C. Smith, who went from Fresno several years ago as physician for Bishop Taylor's mission in Central Africa, has returned to California and located at No. 399 Bay street, Santa Cruz. Mrs. Smith died in Melange, Central Africa.

OLEANDER ITEMS.

Reception in Honor of Mrs. A. J. Rudy—Personal Mention.

Mrs. Harrison's sister from Nebraska is visiting here, and is thinking of locating in this vicinity

The Baird orchestra will give a concert on Monday evening, January 24th, in the church.

The school baseball team is practicing and will soon be ready to wipe out the neighboring teams.

Rev. Copland occupied Rev. Overton's pulpit Sunday morning.

Mr. Hopkins was up Sunday from Clovis.

Mr. Koehler is recovering from injuries received from the kick of a horse.

The finishing work on the church will soon commence.

Mrs. Gotcomb gave a reception in honor of Mrs. A. J. Rudy last Saturday afternoon from 2 till 4 o'clock. Those present were: Mrs. McDaniel, Mrs. and Miss Nicholson, Mrs. and Miss Church, Mrs. and Miss Nudd, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. M. B. Harris, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Roach, Mrs. L. Harris, Mrs. R. Harris, Mrs. and Miss Root, Miss Foreman, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. James, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Chappell and Mrs. E. Wilson.

Last Saturday evening the Whist Club was entertained by Miss Nudd. A very enjoyable time was had.

Mrs. A. Griffin and daughter Blanche have returned from San Francisco, where they have been spending the past six weeks.

Mrs. Foreman, who has been sick for some weeks, is slowly recovering.

The Thrips are as bad as ever in this section.

The vineyardists are hard at work pruning. G. A. B.

Oleander, January 17, 1898.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Yosemite Lodge, A. O. U. W., Honors the Founder of the Order.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Last evening, in Spinney hall, Yosemite lodge, No. 171, A. O. U. W., held a memorial service in honor of the founder of the order, John Jordan Upchurch. It was an open meeting and a number of friends of the order, as well as a good representation of the membership, were present.

The meeting was called to order by A. Esterbrook, P. M. W., who made a short address reciting the manner in which the founder of the order organized the first A. O. U. W. lodge in Meadville, Pa., in 1868, and then continued the work of building up the benevolent order until his death eleven years ago.

Short addresses were also made by others on the same subject and those who took part in the program were: Mrs. Delia Coolidge, F. T. Hilton, Ella M. Crossman, M. Bibly, Mrs. E. T. Esterbrook and George Ryland.

Stereopticon views illustrating the work of the A. O. U. W., were thrown upon a screen and the A. O. U. W. drill team performed some neat evolutions.

The A. O. U. W. has a membership of 320,000 in the United States, and its social and beneficiary advantages are such that the order has made a rapid growth. There are 19,000 members in the California A. O. U. W. lodges.

Today District Deputy J. M. Collins, accompanied by several members of the Fresno lodge, will go to Madera to organize an A. O. U. W. lodge.

RANKED HIGH IN BATTING.

Points Made by the "Republicans" in the Tournament.

Below appears a list of the nine members of the REPUBLICAN Baseball Club who made the best averages in the *Examiner* baseball tournament. The list was compiled by the *Western Sport*. According to this table Frank Chance heads the list of Fresno players, with William Hanlon a close second. Out of the ten teams Fresno ranks fourth in batting, the Santa Cruz, Sacramento and Reliance teams leading in the order named. In fielding the REPUBLICANS were fifth. Following is the table:

Name.	Number of Games	Times at Bat	Runs	Base Hits	Batting Average	Fielding Average
Chance	11	54	19	22	.407	.930
Hanlon	10	41	14	16	.390	.926
Waggoner	11	38	7	12	.316	.781
Brittan	14	44	13	13	.295	.811
Hayes	14	52	6	13	.248	.780
Hanley	14	59	9	15	.251	.912
Francks	11	49	4	12	.245	.836
Gilbert	9	33	5	8	.242	.821
McCarthy	13	46	5	10	.218	.917

TWO ANGRY MEN.

Quarreled as to Which Should Carry the "Bulletin."

W. T. Higginson and W. H. Barnes, the former a linguist and the latter a waiter out of a job, quarreled last evening at the depot because each wanted to carry the *Bulletins* which arrive on the 12.50 train.

J. W. Ferguson has charge of the *Bulletin* route in this city and both men claimed the authority to call for the papers and deliver them to subscribers in this city.

When the train came in Barnes said, "I will take the papers."

"You won't," said Higginson vigorously, and then the "I wills" and the "you won'ts" were repeated several times until the Wells-Fargo agent said it would be best to leave the papers in the office until a written order could be secured from Ferguson.

The men parted without fighting and later Barnes returned to the express office and induced the agent to let him take out the bundle of *Bulletins*.

A LETTER FROM MRS. LOGAN

Received by M. V. Ashbrook of This City.

M. V. Ashbrook, the attorney, has received a letter from Mrs. John A. Logan, who is now in Burlingame. She writes that she will never forget his kindness during her father's death nor that the attorney was his friend.

Mrs. Logan states that she was visiting her friend, Mrs. George M. Pullman. She left last Monday for Southern California, and thence will visit the City of Mexico before returning to her home, which is in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Kohler Insolvent.

Mrs. Elsie Kohler, widow of Charles Kohler and sole surviving partner of Kohler & Frohling, has filed a petition in insolvency in San Francisco. Kohler & Frohling owned the winery and distillery at Scandinavian colony, about three miles from this city. When the growers decided to buy in open market the stock in the Kohler & Frohling Company, which had become a part of the California Wine Association, depreciated, and for some time Mrs. Kohler was known to be embarrassed. Her liabilities amount to $334,173.41, while her assets are stated at 323,725.12.

Fine Fresno Apples.

N. E. Griffith of the foothills has an apple orchard of about eight acres. He has sold only a part of his crop, two large wagon loads at 2½ cents a pound. S. W. Marshall, the horticultural commissioner, pronounces the apples for form, size, color and flavor the finest he has ever seen. Fresno mountain apples can't be beat on the coast or in the East.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

MAN ABOUT TOWN

What is Doing in Local Politics.

Democratic Candidates Are Very Numerous.

Many Want the Nomination for Sheriff—A Matron's Odd Experience.

From Thursday's Daily.

By the time the campaign of 1898 opens there are likely to be a dozen Democratic candidates for each county office. For some obscure reason the Democrats are of the opinion that they have a fighting chance this year, and there will be a wild scramble for the nominations. Prominent among the candidates are those who have been "mentioned" regularly these eight years past or more, but who have as regularly failed to secure a nomination. These political Tantaluses have their use in a campaign. There's a cruel streak in all of us and it amuses us to see these perennial candidates reach in vain for the juicy fruit on the Tree of Politics. There are some good men among them and they would, if elected, probably make satisfactory officials, but an adverse fate never allows them to get farther than being mentioned in the newspapers.

As for the hope of the Democrats that they will make a good showing next fall, it is not at all clear on what it is based. From present appearances it is altogether improbable that the Populists will fuse with them, and unless they secure the full strength of the People's party they will find themselves empty-handed the day after election. Nor have the Democrats any weakness in the Republican party to count on. The Republicans in Fresno county were never more thoroughly united and there is not a cloud in the sky to threaten the harmony prevailing among them. In addition to this the party has given the county a capable and satisfactory administration. The mud-throwing campaign which the *Expositor* has been waging against some of the officials has not injured them in the slightest in the estimation of the public—indeed, the Democrats recognize that the evening paper has blundered in making charges that are so easily disproved.

* * *

Speaking of the *Expositor*, it is odd how successfully it manages to disagree with the Democratic organization. A few months ago, when a vacancy occurred in the Board of Supervisors, the county central committee favored the selection of W. R. Furnish to fill the vacancy. Unfortunately for Mr. Furnish he belongs to one of the classes which the evening paper deems unfit to hold office and it made a vicious fight against him. At the same time it made an underground fight for Jimmy Ward, whose hands are not imbrued in ox blood, who wears no hay-seed in his hair, and who does not make candles; but who does sell cigars and runs a nickel-in-the-slot machine—is engaged in a clean business in short. Wonderful to relate, Ward won and the committee waxed wroth and opened its mouth and did say various and divers things of a most uncomplimentary character concerning Governor Budd and the *Expositor*.

Now the *Expositor* has again put itself in opposition to the organization to which, as an alleged Democratic journal, one would suppose it owed some allegiance. At a recent meeting of the Democratic county committee that body requested Governor Budd to appoint W. W. Phillips, formerly of this city, but now of San Francisco, to the vacancy in the State Railroad Commission caused by the death of Dr. Stanton. Mr. Phillips was formerly one of Fresno's leading Democrats, always put up liberally for his party, and took the keenest interest in the Democracy's welfare. He ran for Railroad Commissioner from this district on the Democratic ticket in 1891 as an anti railroad man, but the fates were against him. There is no doubt that he would make an intelligent and energetic Commissioner, and his recommendation for the office by the Democratic committee was a graceful recognition of his worth and his claims to consideration. The *Expositor*, however, altogether ignores Mr. Phillips' claims and the committee's indorsement of him, and is advocating the appointment of James H. Barry. Mr. Barry is of course a good man, but he is no better than Mr. Phillips, and the latter's friends are commenting sharply upon the *Expositor's* lack of local pride. As for the members of the central committee, whom the evening paper is treating as if it did not know they existed—well, they are not saying much, but they must certainly be doing a good deal of thinking.

* * *

Now let us take a glance at the Democratic candidates for county offices. The fight for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff promises to be a most interesting one. Johnny White is believed by the knowing ones to have the inside track. It is reported that he can command unlimited financial backing, "and that's the kind of candidate the Democracy wants this year," said a well known politician to me a few days ago. "The campaign's going to be a hot and expensive one," he added, "and candidates who can't put up liberally need not apply." J. D. Collins of Dry Creek is considered to have the next best chance for the nomination; indeed, it is said that if the "old war horse" is really anxious for it White, who is a great friend of his, will not stand in the way. L. O. Stephens has many supporters, but they would like to see him display more "ginger." Not a few people believe that Mr. Stephens could send enough relatives to the convention to nominate him. John D. Morgan, formerly City Marshal, is also said to be a candidate for Sheriff—a receptive one—while Nick Justy has already entered heart and soul into the contest. His fight is being managed by that shrewd statesman, W. D. Crichton, whose nominating speech will undoubtedly be one of the features of the Democratic convention. Constable Spencer of Selma is also mentioned.

* * *

There are also quite a number of candidates for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney. Dave Ewing heads the list, judging from the talk of politicians. General Kittrell would not be averse to accepting the nomination, it is said, though he is still somewhat of a Populist. Others mentioned are J. E. F. Edwards, E. D. Edwards, Frank Laning, of course, Jim Burns of Selma and H. C. Tupper. George B. Graham's name has also been heard in this connection, but there are others who think the toga would suit him better. Raleigh E. Rhodes, however, is the only one known to be making an active canvass for the nomination for State Senator. E. H. Tucker of Selma has been mentioned, and if he were nominated and elected he might have the compensation of Justices of the Peace increased to $10,000 a year and run for that office in his township at the expiration of his term as Senator.

* * *

Jim Ward will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Supervisor from the Third district. While his appointment by Budd was a surprise—a disagreeable one to many Democrats—it is thought that he will have made himself so solid with the powers that be by convention time that he will be able to overcome all opposition. On the Republican side the only name mentioned is that of Alex Gordon. John Dore, Populist, it is said, would like to be Supervisor from the Second district. The Fourth has a Democratic candidate for Supervisor in G. W. Terrill of Selma. E. H. Tucker might also be willing to try for the boiled shirt of Supervisor if the opportunity to strive for the senatorial toga should be denied him. Am Hays' friends want him to seek the nomination for County Clerk. Rube Harrell has already been mentioned in connection with the latter nomination. For County Treasurer no one has yet appeared to contest J. W. Ferguson's claim to the nomination.

* * *

A rather good story is told on a young matron of this city. She had attended one of those little afternoon gatherings at which wives lay bare their husband's faults and found that quite a number of them had to resort to craft to induce their worse halves to part with their money. One of the party boldly avowed that whenever she needed pin money she broke into her husband's pants pockets while he was asleep in the morning and abstracted the sum desired, and this method impressed the young matron as being such a good one that she determined to try it herself the very next morning. Accordingly when she rose to prepare the matutinal meal she explored her husband's trousers and appropriated 50 cents. She then lifted her skirts and slipped the silver piece in her stocking, after which she went into the kitchen to attend to her duties. She had been thus engaged but a short time when she felt a creepy sensation about one of her limbs. In an instant it flashed upon her that a wicked mouse had crept under her skirts and she gave a piercing scream. The creepy sensation still continued and she screamed again. Furthermore she threw herself upon the floor and beat a lively tatoo upon it with her heels in her endeavor to shake off the beast. The noise she made brought her husband to the rescue and when that startled individual asked what the matter was she moaned, "Oh, Harry, a mouse has got into my stocking," and gave a few more spasmodic kicks. Harry quickly knelt on the floor, pulled off that particular stocking, inverted it, and out fell—the stolen 50-cent piece! The young matron had forgotten all about it, and when the coin began to slip downward she thought it was a mouse. Of course there were explanations, but the curtain must be rung down here.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

MALAGA SCHOOL.

Report of Attendance and Percentages for the Fourth Month.

Following is the report of the Malaga school for the fourth month: Pupils not absent during the month: Davis Briscoe, Elmer Briscoe, Ernest Briscoe, Cecil Briscoe, Harold Briscoe, Walter Goodrich, Frank Graham, Dora Iversen, Walter Iversen, Rainey La Rue, Gertie Briscoe, Dick Hughes, Amy Nelson, Daisy St. John, Dessie Bressler, Bradshaw La Rue, Meda Gibbs, Walter Cartwright, Maurice Feaver, Mina McLean.

The following pupils made an average of 90 per cent or over in their studies for the month: Amy Nelson, Gertie Briscoe, Dick Hughes, Daisy St. John, Dessie Bressler, Bradshaw La Rue, Meda Gibbs, Mattie La Rue, Leona Menaud, Jimmie Graham, Rainey La Rue, Jessie La Rue, Jennie La Rue, Evelyn Colson, Dora Iverson, Cecil Briscoe, Mina McLean, Marion Colson, Hazel Gibbs, Zula La Rue,

IRMA ST. JOHN,
FLORA E. MYERS.
Teachers.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Friends Assembled Last Evening in Honor of Mrs. Coolidge.

Last evening the many friends of Mrs. William Coolidge gave a surprise party in her honor at Einstein hall on I street. About 100 people were present and passed the evening in an enjoyable manner. Mrs. Coolidge is a prominent member of several lodges and also is popular in society, and her friends took this means of showing their esteem for her.

There was a short literary program as follow: Overture, orchestra; address, A. M. Drew; violin solo, A. R. Wolcott; recitation, Miss Lillian Drum; piano solo, Rose Starkweather; vocal solo, Fred Moore; harp solo, Joe Marino; address of thanks, Mrs. William Coolidge.

The selections were well rendered and the violin solo by A. R. Wolcott was especially praised.

A collation prepared by the ladies was served and after this the evening was spent in dancing.

A FRESNO STRIKE

Ledge of Gold Quartz Found in Watt's Valley.

Dr. S. L. Chapman Thinks He Has a Rival For the Klondyke.

Dr. S. L. Chapman, M. W. Parker and A. M. Highrabedian filed locations on two gold mining claims yesterday. One claim is known as the Flock and the other the '98. The claims are adjacent to each other and located in the Watts Valley neighborhood. The parties are all residents of Fresno and they believe that they have made a rich strike.

"The Flock claim is composed of a 30-foot ledge of calico quartz," said Dr. Chapman to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday, "and we are satisfied that fine gold permeates the whole ledge.

"The Watts Valley placers have been worked over several times and a great deal of gold taken out. About three years ago I made up my mind to discover the mother lode whence this placer gold came and struck this ledge. Owing to other matters requiring my attention I was unable to develop the property.

"We believe from assays of quartz taken from the ledge last week that a bonanza has been struck right here in Fresno county. I took in two partners in order to develop the mine and will immediately commence the work of tunneling into the ledge."

The quartz exhibited by Dr. Chapman was reddish and sparks of very fine gold could be seen in it by looking through a magnifying glass. A careful assay will be made of the quartz today as the recent assay was not made with the best appliances. The rock was simply ground up into a powder and washed out into a pan, but showed a large amount of very fine gold.

The parties interested think that they have struck it rich and the development of the mine will be pushed in order to demonstrate what is underneath the surface of the ledge.

Fresno county has many rich gold bearing quartz veins awaiting discovery by lucky prospectors. Some of the people who are preparing to go to the Klondyke would profit by changing their minds and remaining in the land of sunshine to develop the gold mines nearer home.

TUCKER'S CLAIM

Selma Justice as a Hobo Floater

Did a Land Office Business Last August.

He Took a Spurt and Made All the Law Allowed Him.

From Thursday's Daily.

E. H. Tucker, the Justice of the Peace at Selma, who is engaged in the lucrative business of "floating" alleged tramps at $3 a "float" and incidentally censuring Republican extravagance, was before the Board of Supervisors yesterday with another bill, and a lawyer to defend it. The astute dispenser of floating sentences rightly supposed that the services of an attorney would be necessary to defend his claim on the treasury. He also should have taken a wheelbarrow to carry home his enormous fees.

During the month of August last the Justice, and his energetic Constable, W. M. Spencer, did a land-office business in the "hobo" line, running up fees in vagrancy cases alone to startling figures. Of his enormous bill for a single month $123 was earned in two days. The Constable made a round-up, and the Justice did the floating and the fee charging.

Under the county government bill Justices are not allowed to exceed the sum of $1500 a year as fees in criminal cases, which is $125 a month. Justice Tucker started in light, but after a little over half the year had passed he began to get a hustle on, as he had to do to rake down the limit of fees which the law allows. For the first seven months his bills were as follows: January $45, February $30, March $45, April $18, May $24, June $39, July $31.

Thus, while ambling along easily during the first seven months he earned $228, whereupon he realized that to reach the yearly limit he would have to make $1472. Then he went at the work of "floating" with all his might, and succeeded in the last five months in rolling up the enormous fee bill of $1180, which, with the $228 of the fiscal seven months, brought his yearly legalized draft on the treasury up to $1408.

The bills that he had presented during the last five months were as follows: August $121, September $123, October $123, November $123 and December $123. The $507 was put in as his annual settlement, being exclusive of the monthly bills.

The first thing to come up was the December bill, which had not yet been passed.

Supervisor Ward moved that it be paid. He signed the claim and it was allowed.

Then the board tackled the "annual settlement." James Burns, a lawyer from Selma, argued at length to convince the board that the claim would have to be allowed, as the Justice had not exceeded $1500. Mr. Burns talked considerable of the hardship to the poor Constables and Justices in not allowing them the full limit. His contention was that they were entitled to receive pay at the end of the year for all the business that they had done, provided the amount was under $1500, whether they exceeded the monthly limit or not.

"Don't you think," asked Supervisor Ward, "that the object of that law was to prevent the Justices and Constables from making a clean-up three or four times a year?"

This is the way the attorney answered that question: "In the first place Justices are selected by the vote of the people on account of their peculiar fitness for the office. They are supposed to be honorable men. It is their duty to inquire into cases and issue warrants. The law that the Justice of the Peace should not exceed in his fees $1500 a year for criminal work was passed by a sort of a Populist Legislature, which did not take into consideration the circumstances of the case."

Here Supervisor Manly shot a fierce glance at the speaker from Selma. Afterward the attorney tried hard to explain to the Supervisor in a corner of the room that he didn't mean to cast any reflections at all upon the Populists.

Justice and ex-officio censor and watchdog of the treasury Tucker's bill was at length taken to the District Attorney's office, and A. E. Snow was asked to pass upon it. Mr. Snow wrote in lead pencil that the bill was a legal charge against the county provided the Justice had not exceeded the $1500 yearly limit. Chairman Sayre objected to lead pencil, and Mr. Snow used a pen, remarking curtly that he hoped the board could read that.

On motion of Ward, Manly making the second, consideration of the bill was laid over until the next meeting.

A Fresno Man's Loss.

J. W. Lambert's saloon and hotel at Randsburg were destroyed in the conflagration in that mining camp Monday night. Mrs. Lambert lives in Fresno, but she intended to join her husband in a few weeks. Mr. Lambert is well known in this county and at one time was in business at Firebaugh.

A BOLD HIGHWAYMAN.

Compelled John Graves to Part With $6 Monday Night.

John Graves, a ranch laborer, was held up Monday night and robbed of $6. As he was returning home after a trip to Fresno, and passing the Co-operative packing house in the south part of town, a man pointed a revolver at his head and ordered him to give up his pocket book. Graves could not resist the robber, as he was unarmed, and after giving up his money to the highwayman he returned to Fresno to notify the authorities.

Deputy Constable John Albin investigated the matter, but could find no clew to the robber. Graves says that the man who held him up wore a light-colored slouch hat and a dark suit.

Jaw Patriots.

From the Pasadena Star.

A paragraph in the FRESNO REPUBLICAN indicates that the subscribers to the Valley road are delinquent. It is usually the case that a large number of those who howl for improvement are unwilling to help it when it does come. They get others into the breach, and then stand back themselves. Every town has its share of such patriots.

HARD TO KILL.

A Seaman Who Lived Eleven Days With a Broken Neck.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., January 20.—August Nickerson, a sailor, died here today after living eleven days with a broken neck.

Nickerson, who was a seaman on the bark Coryphene, while off Cape Mendocino eleven days ago fell from the main yard through a hatch to the hold of the vessel, a distance of forty-eight feet.

MADERA NEWS.

A Horse Race to Take Place Next Saturday.

The Hilmer brothers, Richard, Frank and Will, are making preparations to leave for the Klondyke. They expect to start in about six weeks.

Judge Conly returned Sunday from Bakersfield, where he was engaged last week in hearing certain cases in Judge McMahon's court.

W. C. Tighe, the Red Front merchant, left on the noon train for San Francisco where he will remain a few days on business.

O. T. Redfield, who has been very ill during the past three weeks, left on the early train for San Francisco today to undergo treatment at the German hospital.

Mrs. Grant Porter is now rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

Prof. E. R. Zion went to Fresno last Saturday evening, returning to Madera Sunday morning.

William H. Tibbetts of O'Neals arrived in Madera this afternoon and will remain a few days attending to certain business matters that require his attention.

James Westfall, a Mariposa horseman, has been in Madera during the past week. Mr. Westfall has arranged with Howard Wells for a horse race to take place next Saturday. Two hundred dollars is to go to the winner.

J. Fredrickson came down from his home near Grub Gulch today for the purpose of making final proof on his homestead.

David Dapello, who resides at Summit House Station, this county, was in Madera today.

Mrs. J. J. Vignolo of Berenda spent yesterday afternoon in the county seat.

The Raymond nine came down from the hills last Sunday to do battle with the Madera baseball team. The game was rather a tame affair, the score standing at the end of the fifth inning 23 to 3 in favor of Madera.

E. R. EDAM.

Madera, January 18, 1898.

MR. TUCKER PROTESTS.

Says His Hobo Bills are Legal and Were Earned.

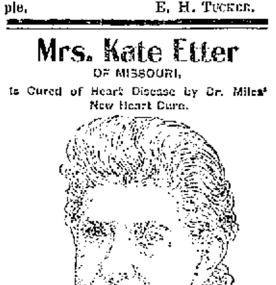
EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Your report of the proceedings had by the Board of Supervisors yesterday with reference to my claims is erroneous and garbled. Had you given in the report my letter filed with my claims, the reading public would have a better understanding of the question at issue.

Your paper grossly misrepresented me when it says in substance that I pose as a censor and denouncer of the extravagance of Republican county officials. This I have never done, but I have in the past and do now denounce as unfair to the people the methods adopted by the Republican legislators of this county to perpetuate the high salaries that are paid county officers.

As to my claims against the county for official services rendered, I have no apology to offer, for the reason that they are a legal charge, have been so declared by the District Attorney, and were legally earned.

I am standing squarely on my official record in this matter and am willing to abide by the decision of an intelligent constituency in the future as well as in the past. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I challenge any reputable citizen to point to a single disreputable official act of mine since or before I became a justice of the peace of the Fifth judicial township of this county by reason of the votes of an honest and intelligent people. E. H. TUCKER.

Mrs. Kate Etter
OF MISSOURI,
Is Cured of Heart Disease by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.



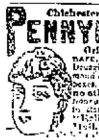
MRS. KATE ETTER wrote from Neosho, Mo., in March last: "Two years ago I was severely troubled with my stomach and kidneys, and a great affliction so unnerved me that my condition became alarming. The telegraph brought a prominent physician in a consultation which resulted in no benefit. I went to Wyoming for change of climate without benefit, was brought back to Atchison where nurses worked with me night and day to keep me alive to reach my friends here. My heart became so bad that my friends gave up all hope. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine alternately and was restored to health. It is now months since and I am perfectly well."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Bad Blotches come from bad condition of Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys. Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea will put them in good condition. All Druggists and Grocers sell it.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.



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